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The Outlook

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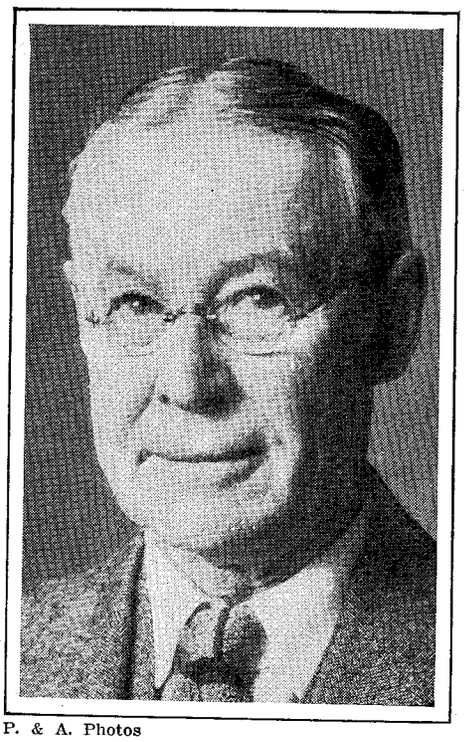
The Mellon-Couzens Controversy

IF the Senate were believed to be really concerned to root out abuses and to get information on which to base laws for the improvement of the executive departments, no President, however popular, would have the backing of public sentiment in any attempt to thwart the Senate's purpose. In the present controversy between the Senate and President Coolidge, however, public sentiment is backing the President because the Senate's course seems governed by partisan, factional, and personal animosities.

Some months ago Senator Couzens, of Michigan, in a controversy with Secretary Mellon, questioned the disinterestedness of Mr. Mellon in his plan for a change in the income-tax rates. To the unprejudiced observer, Senator Couzens in that controversy came out second best. Later Senator Couzens headed a Senatorial committee to investigate the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The result of the investigation established the fact that Secretary Mellon had got rid of all business connections which might disqualify him and had not interfered to give concerns with which he had formerly been connected any advantage in the administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Thereupon Senator Couzens, with the acquiescence of the rest of the Committee, employed Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, to aid in further investigation, paying Mr. Heney out of his own pocket. Against this procedure Secretary Mellon protested to the President.

In his protest Secretary Mellon was amply justified. There is no more confidential communication than a taxpayer's report to the Government of his own income. Access to such information should be a privilege granted only to those who must have it in order to administer the Government's function of taxation. To allow a private attorney holding no relation of responsibility in any Governmental body or office to examine those records is highly improper. When the members of that Senate Committee acquiesced in that procedure, they committed an offense against public morals whether or not they violated any law.



P. & A. Photos

Francis J. Heney, of California, employed by Senator Couzens as special counsel for the Senate committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau

President Coolidge was wholly justified in sending a special message to the Senate protesting "against the appointment of an agent and attorney to act on behalf of the United States, but to be paid by some other source," as "in conflict with the spirit of Section 1764 of the Revised Statutes in the act of March 3, 1917." What is implied if not explicit in his protest is the objection to the sort of investigations that have been going on, which really amount to carrying on criminal prosecutions without the safeguards concerning rules of evidence and the like which the criminal law provides.

Governor Pinchot Takes a Hand

UNFORTUNATELY, this controversy has become a three-cornered one. Governor Pinchot, convinced that there is a great deal that is wrong, if not scandalous, in the administration of the Prohibition Law, which is under Secretary Mellon's Department, recommended Mr. Heney as counsel to Senator Couzens, and was glad of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Couzens's Committee to expose the failure in prohibition enforcement. With Governor Pinchot's object every American who believes in the proper enforcement of the Prohibition Law must be in sympathy. Senator Watson, who flew to the defense of Mr. Mellon, was unfortunate, to say the least, in placing his objection to this procedure on the ground that nobody really believed that prohibition would be enforced. Governor Pinchot's public-spirited purpose, however, does not and cannot condone the dangerous proceeding of the Senate Committee.

It is unfortunate that serious illness has banished Senator Couzens to the hospital, for the issue which has arisen is one which ought to be fought out now and settled right.

If there is to be an investigation of Federal enforcement of prohibition, it ought not to be carried on furtively and by unauthorized and unofficial agents. It ought to be a straightforward, open inquiry. Whatever evil is discovered ought to be attacked directly. One of the most unfortunate consequences of this episode will undoubtedly be that whenever a direct and frank inquiry into prohibition enforcement is made the circumstances under which these investigations have been carried on will tend to discredit it in advance.

Purposeful Virtue

THERE was a most edifying upholding of political virtue and disinterestedness in the United States Senate the other day. Mr. Robinson rose to protest with eloquence and force that no man should sit in judgment in his own case; no, not even in a case in which his wife was interested. He insisted powerfully upon the need of absolute lack of bias in all use of political authority. He laid down the rule that every public servant should be clean as Cæsar's wife from even the breath of a suspicion that he could be biased. A question from Mr. Ralston called forth more eloquence on the fact that American men are more in-

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tent in caring for their wives' interests than for their own. And it was all directed against a Democrat who was defended by Republicans. Truly, the galleries were uplifted, and it seemed that the millennium must be nearer than the calendar shows.

There were some facts involved which could hardly be gleaned from the moral dissertation, however. They are simple. There is a Tariff Commission of six members, which has power affecting changes in schedules. The Commission is carefully balanced, with three of each party. One of the Democrats, Mr. Glassie, is a high-tariff man on many points. His wife is interested in sugar. The object of the attack was to prevent Mr. Glassie from voting on sugar tariffs. This is fair enough.

That would leave five members, one of whom, Mr. Culbertson, is a Republican, favoring a low tariff on some things, including sugar. Therefore if the Democratic Mr. Glassie could not vote, the Commission would lower sugar duties, which would please the Democrats. Also the beet growers would be unable to make a living in Michigan and Utah, which was one reason why there was Republican dissent to the morality demanded.

There is no suspicion that Mr. Robinson is not so virtuous as he says. There is no doubt a valid argument in favor of lower sugar duties. The only moral is that political morality in either party is not always just what it seems.

The Tax Bill in the Senate

THE Senate Finance Committee has reported a Tax Bill which, so far as income taxes are concerned, carries substantially the Mellon rates, yet, admittedly, it will reduce receipts $50,000,000 below estimates for the Mellon plan bill as originally introduced. This means that if the Senate Committee bill should become law the estimated surplus will be wiped out and a theoretical deficit of $50,000,000 created. Chairman Smoot explained, however, that the Committee expects this deficit to be made up as the result of improvement in business conditions due to placing taxes upon an economically sound basis.

The puzzling part of the situation is that, after all these weeks of effort to restore the bill to the substance of the Mellon plan, the Senate Committee has reported a bill which, on the face of the figures, would produce only $12,000,000 more revenue than would the Longworth compromise House bill, which more closely resembles the Garner than the Mellon plan.

The Senate bill would cut normal taxes by $95,000,000 and surtaxes by $200,000,000. Under the House bill, the normal tax reduction would be $130,000,000 and the surtax reduction $150,000,000. The Senate bill, therefore, would affect a reduction of income taxes greater by $15,000,000 than would the House bill, but would pick up approximately $27,000,000 on other items, mainly corporation taxes, for which the Senate rate is 14 per cent and the House rate 12½ per cent. The Senate bill, however, eliminates the special corporation stock tax.

The maximum surtax rate in the Senate bill is 25 per cent applicable to incomes of $100,000 and over. The Democratic membership of the Senate Committee, it has been announced, will propose a plan under which surtax rates will run higher than those of the Committee bill. Report is that the maximum will run to 40 per cent on incomes of $500,000 and over. This is higher than the maximum rate of either the Longworth compromise or the original Garner bill, and is exceeded only by that of the Freer-Insurgent bill. It is probable that, on the whole, the Democratic substitute plan will run pretty closely parallel to the Longworth bill.

Within seven weeks of the time when the President has asked Congress to adjourn, the Senate is barely ready to begin debating a Tax Bill with two widely different plans in the open, the Insurgents nursing schemes of their own, the House in no mood to accept anything differing much from the compromise bill passed weeks ago, and almost everybody playing politics whenever opportunity offers. Senator Smoot was probably in an unusually optimistic mood when he said that he knew a tax bill would be passed at this session.

The Pay of Mail Carriers

THE road to popularity does not lead through opposition to salary increases, particularly when the proposed increases apply to a craft so far-flung as letter-carriers and postal clerks. Perhaps that is why many members of Congress would, if the bill came up now, vote to increase the salaries of those extremely useful servants all over the country. The statement of the cowboy concerning the nest of hornets applies to letter-carriers and mail clerks—"Them fellows is organized." They can make themselves heard.

And that, of course, is as it should be. Some carriers and some clerks are entitled to more pay. Others, where living costs are relatively low, are not. Yet the two bills now before the joint sub-committee having the matter under consideration provide for uniform increases all along the line, not only for carriers and clerks, but for postmasters and all other officials having to do with mail distribution. The Kelly-Edge Bill would make increases that would cost the Government about $150,000,000 a year. The Paige Bill would cost something less—perhaps $112,000,000 a year. Neither provides the means for raising the money, and it is not to be found in the general funds. Mr. Kelly has introduced a third bill, which undertakes to provide the necessary money by increasing parcel-post rates. Authorities of the Post Office Department say that this provision would not raise any money, but would turn a large part of the parcel-post business back to the express companies and destroy the rest outright.

The Post Office Department, opposing all three of these measures, but realizing that some sort of bill will probably be reported out by the committee, has submitted a compromise proposal. It would divide carriers and clerks into two classes, increase the pay of the first class by $200 and of the second class by $100, entail a total increase of $43,000,000, and provide for this increase by raising certain parcel-post rates and the rates on certain periodicals. This is far enough from an ideal bill, but, if a bill must be passed at this time, it would be the least harmful.

The wise course would be to pass no bill at this session. The Post Office Department is engaged in making an account of costs, which will show where money is being lost and how rates can be adjusted, with the least hardship, to provide money for the higher salaries. This work will be completed late next summer. A commission could then go over the whole field, ascertain what salaries should be increased and what rates could be raised, and work out a logical scheme for attaining the desired end.

That would be, of course, a hardship upon those carriers and clerks who are entitled to more pay now. But it is one

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What error leads, must err

(Troilus and Cressida, Act V, Scene 2)

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal

And it's planting time, too

From A. Walden Klaus, Vicksburg, Miss.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

Unprotected

From Mrs. J. H. Hamilton, Ardmore, Pa.

Reid in the National Republican

Halted!

Perry in the Portland (Oregon) Telegram

An opportunity he won't overlook

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of the penalties of Government service that salary adjustments cannot ordinarily be made quickly. At least partial compensation is found, however, in the fact that the postal employee is not "laid off" in slack seasons. That the jobs are desirable even at present salaries is shown by the tremendous numbers of applicants on the waiting lists.

The Indicted Representative

CONGRESS during the present session has investigated supposedly criminal actions to a much greater extent than any other Congress ever did. It may be the irony of fate that, of the four indictments thus far returned against present and past Government officials, two are against members of Congress. One of the legislators under indictment—John W. Langley, Republican Representative from Kentucky—has had nothing actively to do with any of the investigations. The other—Burton K. Wheeler, Democratic Senator from Montana—is "prosecutor," the moving spirit in one of the most multifariously active of the investigating committees, that inquiring into the conduct of the Department of Justice by Harry M. Daugherty.

Langley, charged with aiding in illegally procuring large quantities of liquor, is doubly indicted, once in Washington and once in his home State and his home district. Wheeler, charged with accepting fees from oil and other interests after he was elected Senator, was indicted by a grand jury in his home State. Both men assert their innocence and Wheeler charges a "frame-up."

Langley's indictment, at least so far as the Washington case is concerned, grew out of the Veterans' Bureau investigation. He is not accused of participation directly in that mess, but the main witness against Forbes furnished also the information which led to Langley's indictment. There is no particular significance to Langley's indictment beyond what would ordinarily attach to a criminal charge against any member of Congress. He is not a figure of very considerable importance in National affairs. The establishment of his guilt or of his innocence will probably produce no far-reaching effect.

The Indicted Senator

WHEELER'S situation is entirely different. He is one of the most volcanic of the explosive Westerners. New to the Senate, he carried himself quickly to a commanding position. He has made innovations in Senate judicial procedure. If we operated under the British system, he would have been in a fair way to bring about changes in the Constitution. Against Daugherty, a man already in an indefensible position, he

P. and A. Photos

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who conducted the investigation resulting in the ousting of Daugherty and who has himself now been indicted

conducted a sensational investigation. As many people see it, he inexcusably "played politics." He did not destroy Daugherty, because Daugherty had destroyed himself, but he employed destructive tactics. His methods did not win favor with thinking people.

Now Wheeler says that Daugherty procured the indictment against him. W. J. Burns, Daugherty's chief of investigations, has admitted that he and the former Attorney-General discussed Wheeler's probable involvement, that such discussions were had both before and after Daugherty's resignation, and that agents were detailed to investigate Wheeler. The Judge in whose court the indictment was returned is a very new appointee, and it is charged, though not in any way definitely proved, that he was Daugherty's selection.

All of those things may mean little or nothing. The speed with which the indictment was found, however, will be looked upon by many as significant. Even those who have no sympathy with Wheeler's methods—and we should guess that these constitute a large majority of the American people—will be disposed to wonder why the justice mill has ground so quickly in Wheeler's case and so slowly, for instance, in Fall's.

The facts of these matters cannot now be known. The one certain thing is that all of them are parts of a disgusting mess.

The House and the Election of the President

NOW that attention is being directed to the possibility of the next President being elected by the House of Representatives—in the event, that is, of no candidate securing a majority in the Electoral College—it is curious to note that originally such an occurrence was expected to be far from unusual.

In No. 66 of the "Federalist" Alexander Hamilton mentions this prerogative of the House as one of the "important counterpoises" provided by the Convention of 1787 to the authority given to the Senate in trying impeachments. The House, he points out, "will be the umpire in all elections of the President which do not unite the suffrages of a majority of the whole number of Electors, a case which it cannot be doubted will sometimes, if not frequently, happen." "The constant possibility of the thing," argues Hamilton, "must be a fruitful source of influence to that body. The more it is contemplated, the more important will appear this ultimate though contingent power, of deciding the competitions of the most illustrious citizens of the Union, for the first office in it. It would not perhaps be rash to predict, that as a mean of influence it will be found to outweigh all the peculiar attributes of the Senate."

"Not rash to predict," indeed! Of the many forecasts of the working of the Constitution that have so far been disap-

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pointed by the actual history of the United States this is surely one of the most remarkable.

It failed of fulfillment largely because the people of the United States divided themselves into two predominant parties, one of which was virtually certain to secure a majority of electors. It is because party authority and party responsibility have become weakened and have been largely supplanted by personal and factional politics that we now face a revival of a power which has lain dormant in the House of Representatives for more than a century. It is an odd circumstance that the very factions who have most loudly called for a more popular vote for President are responsible for the danger of removing the election of President one step further away from the people.

Behold a Possible Samaritan!

We commend to your thoughtful attention the significant feats of Miss Martha Ferra, who has come from the strenuous land of Italy to astonish her more fragile sisters in this decadent country.

She brings luster to that American institution the circus (which is now happily in town) by bending iron bars around her arm, by supporting a bridge carrying several horses, and by other notable performances. But this is merely a prelude. Her greatest accomplishment is yet to be told. It is one that may mean much to this poor bedeviled Nation in these parlous political times!

Look you! The mighty Republican party has slipped and slid and fallen into a ditch. The mahouts—those usually vociferous leaders—stand silent and aghast. When insult and calumny is heaped upon their heads, there is naught but dole and a wringing of trembling hands, while the helpless and disillusioned pachyderm flounders and wallows in the bog!

What a heaven-born opportunity for Miss Ferra to come running to the rescue! She lifts elephants!

Obedience Comes First

By an unplanned concurrence of opinion the speakers at the Convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, just held at Washington, put the emphasis on observance of law rather than on enforcement.

President Coolidge told three thousand women representing hundreds of thousands of women enrolled in many associations of National influence: "I sometimes wish that people would put a little more emphasis upon the observance of the law than they do upon its enforcement." Secretary Hughes wrote: "All citizens respect the laws they like. The test of devotion to our institutions is respect for law itself." Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, said: "The womanhood of America can cooperate with the Federal Government in a great campaign—not in destroying stills and arresting violators—but in a great campaign of preaching and living law observance. This call to a second great crusade of the womanhood of the Nation is not so much in the interest of prohibition, but in the interest of its enforcement, and particularly in the observance of law and the Constitution of the United States."

Finally, a plain, blunt word of advice as to how to bring about law observance came from Mrs. Willebrandt, who is an Assistant United States Attorney-General and has special charge of prosecuting violators of the Volstead Act: "Suppose every delegate here should become a positive force to inspire obedience to law. It means that she shall definitely set social standards against serving liquors at parties and clubs."

This Committee takes as its watchword Matthew Arnold's prophecy that "If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together, purely and simply for the benefit and good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never known." That power may by woman be best exercised through influence, example, and the setting of social standards. To obey and respect law makes enforcement possible.

Question Box

I

Where can we use General Dawes?

II

Is a "veiled threat" good diplomacy?

Rationalizing Our Reclamation Programme

The Special Advisory Committee on Reclamation, which began its work last October, has made a comprehensive and suggestive report to the Secretary of the Interior. It makes clear some very obvious mistakes in our reclamation policies.

Within four years of the passage of the Reclamation Law twenty projects were being developed simultaneously, involving an outlay of nearly $150,000,000—all with far too little background of experience and with a rather scant study of the possibilities of each project. The irrational attempt to do the whole thing at once, instead of step by step, soon exhausted the reclamation fund, and a loan from Congress became necessary. So the work went on piecemeal, the delayed construction and the choice of some unfertile areas greatly increasing the cost to the water users, who were supposed to pay the costs from their crop incomes. So it is that many farmers have been called upon to pay much larger sums than they expected, and many others, at no small sacrifice, established themselves on land that was found to be unfertile.

Again, it is now realized that providing irrigation is not enough. This kind of farming requires special experience, some capital, and effective organization among the farmers, who eventually are supposed to take over and manage their projects. Therefore it should be a part of the programme to help train the farmers, to help them finance their farms, and to encourage the development of their organizations. Besides this, a farmer's repayments should depend on the power of his lands to produce, and not on some flat rate, made regardless of the quality of his land.

Fortunately enough, the greater part of the reclamation venture has been so great a success that the policy should be continued energetically. With the valuable information and suggestions of the

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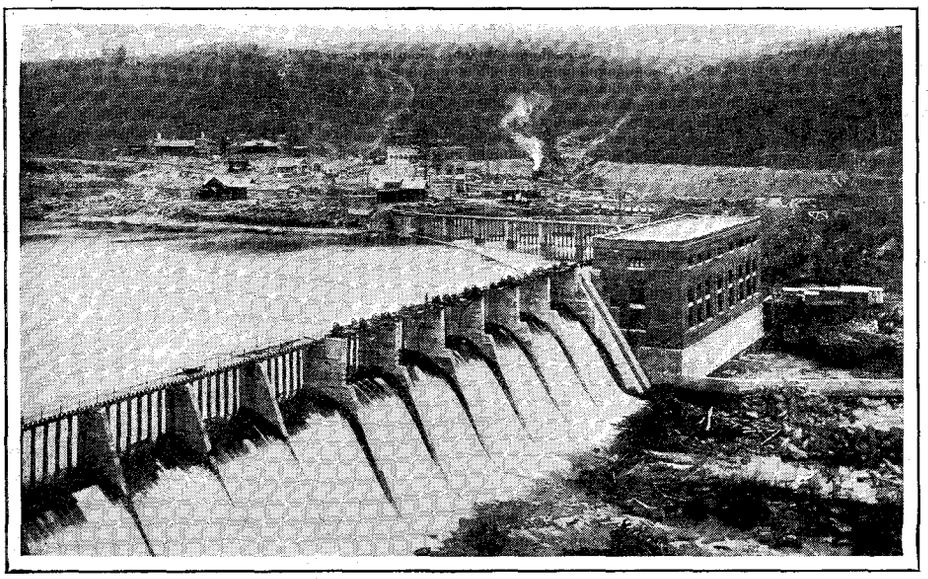

Courtesy of the I. P. Morris Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is only one Niagara Falls. There are only a few water power sites of the proportions of Muscle Shoals. It is likely that super-power units will depend largely on many plants of a more moderate size. The illustration gives an idea of a typical power station of this caliber. This is "Development No. 2" of the Appalachian Power Company, located on the New River, Virginia. It has four 6,000 horse-power turbines, operating under a head of 49 feet. This station is notable in that the efficiency secured from the turbines is 93.7 per cent, which is a world's record for turbine efficiency

report in mind, losses should be cut to a minimum, and the whole programme made much more efficient and much fairer to the individual farmer.

A New Catalyzer and the Farmer

CHEMISTS of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture have succeeded in the development of a catalytic substance which should make possible the production of ammonia, the chief ingredient of commercial fertilizer, on a large scale at greatly reduced cost. The significance of such a "key" discovery is vast. Fertilizer, in the last analysis, means food, and fertilizer at reduced cost of production should mean food at less cost of production. In addition, since ammonia, a nitrogen-hydrogen compound, is the most essential ingredient of explosives, the new discovery must affect our National security favorably in time of attack.

When you combine one atom of nitrogen with three atoms of hydrogen, you have made ammonia, which is a gas. If you make a solution of that gas in water, you have ammonium hydroxide which we commonly call household ammonia. It is the forcing of these rather unwilling atoms to combine that has been the problem of science. Ways to make them combine have long been known, but much cheaper ways have been sought. Here is where the new catalyzer enters the problem.

A catalyzer is a substance whose presence promotes chemical combinations, and the essential fact to be noted is that the catalyzer does not itself enter into these combinations. It remains apparently unchanged. The newly discovered catalyzer is made largely of iron oxide, which is one reason for its very low cost, and it has proved possible to make use of it over periods of at least six months without renewal.

In making ammonia the greatest expense is in isolating the hydrogen. One method is by electrolysis of water, liberating oxygen as well as hydrogen. This method is costly, requiring large amounts of electrical energy. But hydrogen is also given off when coal is made into coke, and this product, which was until recent years wasted in stupendous quantities, is cheap. When properly purified, hydrogen from this source may be used with the new catalyzer for the formation of ammonia. Any one of a dozen coke plants in this country can supply enough hydrogen to supply Muscle Shoals Plant No. 2, with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen. It is said that with a properly designed plant the cost of producing ammonia could be cut in half.

Credit for the discovery of the new catalyzing agent is due to Dr. Arthur B. Lamb, of Harvard, and originally of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory; and to Dr. Alfred T. Larson, head of the Division of Synthetic Ammonia Processes.

By a single piece of work these men have created, potentially, many millions of dollars' worth of wealth, of which by far the greatest part becomes a virtual present to the human race. The governmental subsidizing of this scientific research has indeed justified itself.

Combining Our Power Resources

TEN electric power-producing companies, located in an important Eastern industrial area, have recently joined their lines, thus forming what may be called a "super-power" unit. This affects plants having a combined capital of $315,000,000 and includes forty stations, producing all together over 2,000,000 horse-power. This linking together does not mean that the different plants have lost their identity; it means that for the sake of economy and efficiency they have joined their lines.

This brings several obvious advantages both to the companies and to the public. For instance, the destruction or accidental shut-down of a plant will not inconvenience its consumers. They will receive the current they need from the connected power stations. Consumers depending on the water power of comparatively small streams will not suffer when a dry spell cuts down the power, for the connected steam-using plants can make up the deficit, perhaps assisted by the more distant water-power plants not affected by the same conditions. Again, water-power plants will not have to construct and maintain emergency steam units, planned to make up for any falling off of the water supply.

There are times when great "peak loads" have to be carried. Municipal power plants must prepare for such loads in the morning and early evening, when the street railways are carrying people to and from work. Electric lighting systems meet their "peak" the first part of the evening. Power plants, therefore, necessarily maintain many extra units to care for these occasions.

When many plants are linked together, however, one spare plant can produce all the extra power needed by different members of the group, with a great saving of equipment and expense. Another economy becomes possible when the

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steam-power plants of such a system are located near coal mines, saving the cost of the transportation of coal and providing steady work for miners.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has strongly recommended such a general linking-up as a necessary feature of a mobilization of industry as a measure of National defense. It had suggested itself, however, to engineers before the Secretary proposed it. The combination we have mentioned is not the only one. Several such groupings have already taken place. There is one in California, for instance, another in New England, another in the South, and now comes this large group located roughly in the Central Eastern States. Nor is this the only country where such a development has been thought of. For several years England has been working toward the establishment of a linked system combining the power of several great stations situated near the coal mines and planned to supply the necessary power and light for all England.

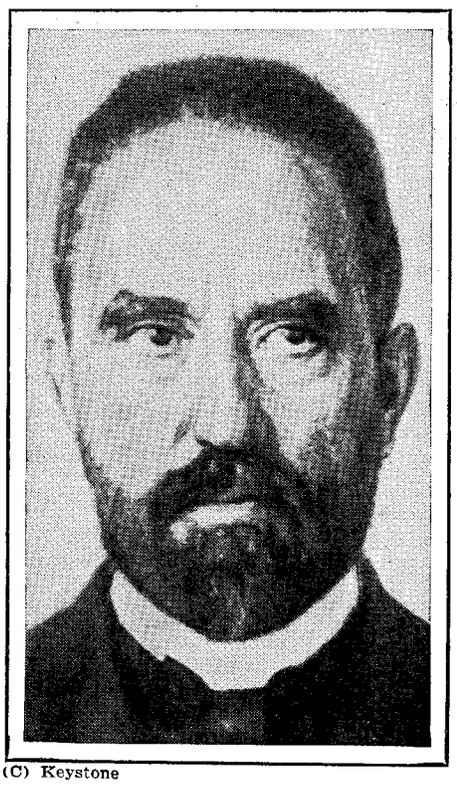
The economic advantage of thus linking many plants together is so great that engineers believe it will not be very long before all the important power plants of North America will be linked into one great unit.

New York City's Tercentenary

In choosing the month of May of this year as the suitable time for observing the completion of three hundred years of civic life in the city of New York, Governor Smith very fitly used the term "The Tercentenary of New Netherland." The history of New York City as a colony, from which the vast metropolis has grown, really did begin in May, 1624. It is true that Hudson saw Manhattan Island in 1609 and that later the Dutch established a small fort there and a settlement consisting of just four houses; but it was not until 1626 that the famous purchase of the territory of New York from the Indians was made by Peter Minuit for goods valued at 60 guilders—perhaps $125 gold at the present time. The real beginning of growth started when a group of thirty-two families arrived in May, 1624, on the ship Nieu Nederland.

These people were French and Belgian Huguenots, who came from Holland, whither they had fled from their own countries to escape religious persecution, very much as the Pilgrim Fathers had fled to Holland from England for the same reason. Dr. Griffis, the historian, writes: "The first permanent settlers who, in any number, came with wives and children to make homes and to till the soil in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were Walloons or French-speaking people from the Belgic Netherlands."

Manhattan was, of course, Dutch territory, and these Walloons sailed from Holland under the flag of the Dutch West India Company. A few years later Manhattan was formally named New Amsterdam and the Huguenots became absorbed in the great spread of Dutch colonization. It is a singular fact that has been brought out into publicity on this occasion that the earliest map showing the island of Manhattan bore the title "Novum Belgium."



(C) Keystone

Hugo Stinnes

There is no religious controversial question at all involved in the tribute that is paid at this time to the part played by the Huguenots in the early settlement of New York. Entirely apart from their religion and their sufferings in their own countries, they became, not only in New York but elsewhere, an extremely valuable and excellent element in the American population.

The date of their arrival in Manhattan in May, 1624, is the only one which has much significance if an exact date is to be selected for the Tercentenary. And their arrival was, beyond question, one of National importance.

In honor of the celebration of three hundred years of New York City's life, various exercises and memorial services will be held, and a special Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday is to be observed on April 27. The Government of the United States has also recognized the interest of this occasion by coining a Huguenot half-dollar authorized by a special act of Congress—a beautiful coin which presents on one side the ship Nieu Nederland, which might be called the Huguenot Mayflower, and the dates 1624–1924, while on the other side are the faces of the two great leaders and supporters of the Huguenots, Admiral Coligny of France and William the Silent of the Netherlands. A memorial monument in honor of the Walloon pioneers has been presented to New York City by the Province of Hainaut, whence many of these Walloons came.

Stinnes, Purveyor of Power

The one mystery about Hugo Stinnes, who died in Berlin on April 10, is whether he cared for Germany's future or whether he fully described himself when he said, "I worship on the altar of big business." He despised the Government, whatever it was for the moment. "No matter who leads it," he is quoted as saying, "it always does stupid things." As for the Kaiser, he boasted that he wouldn't cross the street to see him. Power, work, productiveness, industrial solidarity, an empire of trade and business, a trust of trusts, the abolishing of waste, and the reign of scientific economy and efficiency—these were the things that he loved for themselves. He had no sentiment and no human sympathy—charity, he believed, is giving to the useless and, in his mind, the sooner inefficient workers died the better. His *bête noir* was the eight-hour day. Relentless work was his remedy for all public ills; thus his creed as to reparations was simple. "Do the German people want to survive? Then the German people must work at least as much and as long as before the war. If they want to pay reparations also, then they must work, and much longer." To him is ascribed the leading part in the slave-driving policy of the Germans in Belgium and France and the nefarious looting of French and Belgian mines and factories.

Personally Stinnes looked, acted, and

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dressed like a small coal dealer. Here is a pen-picture given by a newspaper correspondent when Stinnes was beginning to be recognized as a political as well as an industrial power:

> He is a man of Jewish origin, born less than fifty years ago. If you saw him at work at his desk with his coat off, you would take him to be a clerk in a colliery office. He is always carelessly and shabbily dressed. His shoes are habitually down at heel. With his close-cropped, dark hair and black beard and mustache, his pallid features, his twisted nose, and his large, sharp eyes, he looks a sinister figure. To him power is the breath of life.

Stinnes may have been worth in money half a billion dollars, or possibly a billion; probably he didn't know, nor does any one now know, what the liquidation value of his assets might be. In the main he bought concrete things: he owned mines, factories, ships, houses—whatever was materially at the base of industrial production. His vertical trusts were a means of eliminating competition; his funds were so manipulated that he profited by the depreciation of the mark, while middle-class investors found their incomes cut off. Economic co-operation of others for his benefit was his idea of progress.

Can all this monstrous industrial and financial power be kept together now that Stinnes is dead? Evidently he studied hard to leave a plan to that end. He wanted the great machine he had built to function with ever-increasing scope. But this industrial emperor in all probability could no more transmit his stupendous energy than could a military ruler like Napoleon hold or transmit what he won.

Greece Votes Itself a Republic

By an overwhelming majority the voters of Greece at the polls, on April 13, declared their will that Greece should henceforth be a republic.

The order of events by which Greece has transformed itself from a monarchy to a republic seems rather odd in American eyes. As far back as the middle of last December military and naval officers proclaimed the fall of the dynasty and pledged themselves to defend the Republic that was to be. Even before that "the standard-bearer of the Republican movement," Papanastassiou, from the prison in which King Constantine had put him, declared: "Greece is not a royal possession; it is the child of the suffering and grief of all Greeks. And it cannot be endured that it shall perish because of the personal interests of the King."

George II, son of Constantine, was dethroned; a temporary administration was formed, with Admiral Coundouriotis at its head; and on March 25 last the Greek National Assembly voted almost unanimously for the establishment of the Greek Republic.

But George II, who had left the country, refused to abdicate, although he was offered a liberal pension and the liberty of calling himself King if he chose—at a distance. Veniselos had been summoned for wise counsel, but had broken down under the strain. A Republic was authorized so far as the National Assembly was concerned, but the formal assent of the people was necessary, and it seems to have been given in the referendum of April 13.

That there is still bitter royalist opposition, however, is shown by the fact that the morning after the referendum the Government thought it desirable to establish martial law, and by the other fact that during the period just preceding the vote the Government refused to allow proclamations from the deposed King addressed to the Greek people to be published, and heavily censored the royalist newspapers which attempted to oppose the ratification of the Republic. Free speech except for the other side!

Greece has been slow to recover from the state of indignation and even rage induced by the weakness and folly of King Constantine's rule and the consequent humiliation and routing of Greek armies and the checking of Greek ambitions. Now Greece takes a new start, and may hopefully be welcomed to the sisterhood of republics.

Team Work Abroad

President Coolidge is proving himself much the same as a National economist that Calvin Coolidge always was as a personal economist. He is saving money by avoiding waste effort. An illustration of what he is accomplishing is his recent order that agents abroad of the various Federal departments act in unity and without duplication of work. The responsibility is placed upon every representative of this country abroad to assist his colleagues of the foreign service in all regularly assigned duties.

In every city where there are representatives of more than one agency of the United States Government co-ordination meetings must be held henceforth at least twice a month. The chief diplomatic or consular officer at the post will be in authority, and information gathered by all representatives will be furnished to all departments concerned. A file of the work of all Federal agents will be kept at American embassies and consulates-general. Each agent must file with the consul or other co-ordinating officer copies of all communications sent home.

The main purpose of the order is to bring about unity of action between foreign officers of the Department of Commerce and the Consular Service of the State Department. For many years there has been some duplication, not to say conflict, between these two services. Both of them have representatives

International

Greek priests from Mount Athos arriving in Athens to officiate at the ceremonies attending the proclamation of the Greek Republic (later approved by popular vote)

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widely distributed over the globe. More recently the Department of Agriculture has sent representatives, comparatively few, to Europe and South America, and their work sometimes overlaps that of one or both of the others. Thus some amount of triplication of effort has come about.

The United States Government has not too many foreign representatives. Our interests demand the work of all those now abroad, and even a larger number, particularly in the agricultural field, might be desirable. It is reasonably to be expected, however, that the President's unification order will bring an increase of efficiency equivalent to the work of many additional men.

Pierre Monteux

PIERRE MONTEUX leaves the United States for his native France at the end of this musical season with the admiration of all who prize the approach to perfection in art.

Coming to the United States five and a half years ago, at about the end of the war, M. Monteux served as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra until the arrival of Henri Rabaud, who was engaged as the conductor to succeed Dr. Muck, and a year later he succeeded M. Rabaud as regular conductor. He encountered certain difficulties at the outset. In the first place, Dr. Muck, a scholarly, academic, and very German musician, had created a devoted following in Boston until he made himself personally obnoxious by his activities during the war. The feeling engendered at that time was not conducive to an artistic atmosphere. At the same time the orchestra itself became disintegrated. Consequently when M. Monteux began his duties he had an orchestral instrument very much out of repair for performances in an atmosphere charged with a certain amount of hostility. In the five years in which he has had charge he has re-created the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has, in fact, combined the services rendered to that orchestra by Gericke with the services rendered by Neksch. He leaves it a superb organization.

Once on a time when the Boston Symphony Orchestra made its regular monthly visits to New York tickets were virtually unobtainable except by regular subscription. In recent years other orchestras have been developed and the whims and fashion of concert-goers have changed; so the audiences at the Boston Symphony concerts have not been so large. New York is the city of the musically *nouveaux riches* who want excitement and thrills rather than the satisfaction that comes with pure and restrained beauty. For some tastes, however, there is no orchestra that surpasses the Boston Symphony Orchestra as it exists to-day, and for a few perhaps there is none that equals it. To have rebuilt this great band has been an achievement which would bring distinction to any man. Among the conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Pierre Monteux will occupy a place of distinction.

Keystone

Pierre Monteux, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

The Dawes Report

VICTORS do not usually salve either the bodily or the mental wounds of the vanquished. The doctrine that even the conqueror should do unto the conquered as he would have the conquered do unto him is usually considered either utopian or revolutionary. As a matter of fact, it is neither revolutionary nor utopian. When it is possible, it is reasonable and practicable to overcome evil with good.

This, in brief, is the principle embodied in the report of the Dawes Committee. It is a wholly unsentimental report. It does not indicate any illusions on the part of its authors concerning the present or past disposition of the German people or the nature of their offenses against civilization. The men who made the investigation are accustomed to consider realities. General Dawes, the Chairman of the more important of the two committees of experts which, on behalf of the Reparation Commission, have been investigating conditions in Germany, is notoriously immune to mere emotional appeals. Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the whole report is to be found in General Dawes's covering letter. It is as follows:

> Since as a result of the war the creditors of Germany are paying taxes to the limit of their capacity, so also must Germany be encouraged to pay taxes from year to year to the limit of her capacity. This is in accord with the just and underlying principle of the Treaty of Versailles, reaffirmed by Germany in its note of May 29, 1919, that the German scheme of taxation must be "fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission." More than this limit could not be expected and less than this would relieve Germany from the common hardship and give to her an unfair advantage in the industrial competition of the future. The plan of the Committee embodies this principle.

Can any such statement be found as the official utterance of the victors in any other world war? Expressions of a desire for peace after war are common, but the expressed intent on the part of responsible officials to see that the subjugated are "encouraged" to share with the victors in the cost of the conflict and are told plainly that nothing more is required of them than to bear equal burdens with the conquerors is unique.

It is true that the quoted paragraph refers nominally only to taxation, and it is also true that the Dawes Committee expects Germany to pay reparations, not only out of revenue from taxes, but also out of the profits of railways and of industrial concerns. In the end, however, the weight of the burden which Germany is asked to bear will be felt in the form of taxation. And it is plain, not only from this quoted paragraph, but from the whole letter and from the report, that the Committee has undertaken, as far as possible, to see conditions from the German point of view, has considered the welfare of the Germans of equal importance with the welfare of the rest of the world, and has based its recommendations on a belief that the most practicable way of overcoming evil is with good.

What distinguishes this report from

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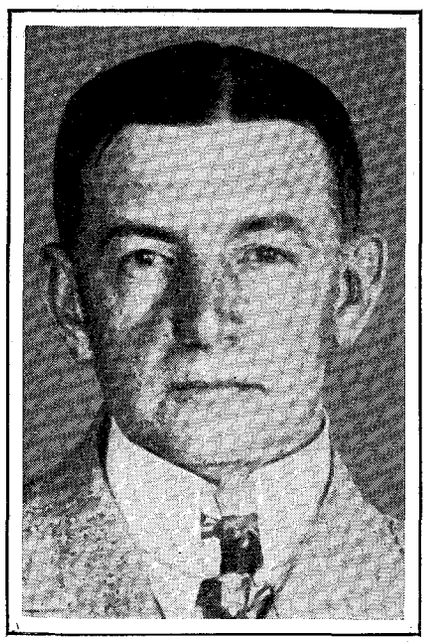
Owen D. Young



(C) Underwood

General Charles G. Dawes

(C) Underwood

Henry M. Robinson

The three Americans who played a part in the drawing up of the Dawes Report

most of the talk commonly heard about reconciliation is its recognition of the fact that Germany ought to pay, can pay, should see that it is to her own interest to pay, and, if need be, must be made to pay for all that is reparable. It was not the business of the Dawes Committee to determine what the policy of the Allies toward Germany should be. In spite of what some pro-German and some thoughtless newspapers and commentators have said, it was not the business of the Dawes Committee to name the amount of reparations, for that amount has been named, and repeatedly renamed, by those who are responsible for the policies of the Allies. It was not the business of the Dawes Committee to decide any questions of political or military policy. What is more, the Dawes Committee has found it not necessary to decide any such policy in order to reach a definite conclusion as to the means by which Germany can pay.

What the Committee provides is, in fact, a plan for a concealed but very real receivership. Emphasis is laid upon the desirability of Germany's doing everything possible herself, but implicit in the plan is an arrangement by which in any emergency representatives of the Allies can take up the work of administration whenever the Germans themselves prove incapable or unwilling to carry it on.

Three sources of revenue for reparation payments have been discovered and tapped. One source consists of the excess of income from taxation over governmental expenditure. Another is the profits from the operation of the German railways. The third is the profits from investments in German industry. In order to secure this revenue for the Reparation Commission, the plan of the Dawes Committee provides for two important measures—the stabilization of German currency principally by means of a bank of issue, and the floating of a foreign loan. At the basis of the whole plan lies an organization which is designed to provide "adequate productive securities." This organization consists of certain boards and officials, including commissioners. It is this organization which constitutes the unobtrusive but real receivership.

Most of the report consists of a description of these related factors, consisting of the sources of revenue, the means for tapping them, and the guaranty of payment. If Germany accepts this plan, her bank of issue, for example, will be administered by a managing board consisting wholly of Germans under a German president, but subject to the oversight of a general board consisting of seven Germans and seven foreigners, one of the foreigners being known as a commissioner, and being responsible for seeing that there is no infringement of the provisions establishing the bank. Similarly there is an organization provided to manage the railways.

That the Dawes Committee's consideration for the Germans' interests is not due to any credulity concerning the Germans' good faith is indicated by what it reports concerning the German railways. It recognizes the German railway tariffs "as a weapon in the hands of German trade." It describes the expenditure on rolling stock and works of every kind as "extravagant." It does "not believe that any German management will have the strength necessary to fight successfully against the traditional mental attitude unless there is behind it the constant pressure of an expert control established and maintained in the interest of the Allies to supervise the management in the matter both of tariffs and of expenditure." It declares that "the German Government has since the war run railways in a manner which cannot be defended." It describes the executive officers of the railways as "afflicted with what it is not too strong to describe as megalomania." (These quotations are from Annex No. 3, containing the report on the German railways by Sir William Ackworth and M. Leverve, which is a part of the Dawes report.) With these facts in mind, the Committee has made provision to see that the German railway management observes good faith. At the same time, it gives the Germans opportunity to run the railways themselves under private management without governmental interference and with a chance for profits to German stockholders.

In a similar manner, but with different organization, the Dawes Committee provides for getting profits from German industry. For this purpose, there is provision for the issuance of bonds properly

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secured to be delivered to a trustee for the Allies.

No brief account of this report can be either accurate or comprehensive. All that we can here attempt to do is to give some account in untechnical language of some of its more salient features. Those who wish to study its details will find themselves confronted with what amounts to a fair-sized volume.

From beginning to end it is clear that, while the Committee has been *suaviter in modo,* it has at the same time been *fortiter in re.*

The acceptance of the Dawes report by the Reparation Commission, the general approval it has received, and the apparent acquiescence of the German Government in the plan which it proposes indicate that the plan has a fair chance of success. We shall believe that the Germans will co-operate in carrying it out when they begin to do so. If they take it simply as a new basis for negotiations and for evading their obligations, they will get less sympathy from the rest of the world than they have been accustomed to receive. If they accept it, they must not complain if they find themselves on probation for a long while yet to come.

Japan's Diplomatic Boomerang

IT is the inalienable right of every nation to be the architect of its own internal destiny. Essential to that right is the power to determine, according to its own will and volition, the qualifications for citizenship.

This right, like all other rights, must be exercised in accordance with that comity of spirit which is as necessary for the peace of nations as for the happiness and comfort of individuals.

Good feeling is never increased either in the case of nations or individuals by equivocation and subterfuge. It is the part of statesmanship to follow the direct route with the least possible alienation of friendship and good will.

During the past decade there has been a growing feeling throughout the United States—the evidence of which is plainly written in the returns of The Outlook's Platforms of the People—that the time for indiscriminate acceptance of immigrants has passed. In response to this feeling the Government enacted a quota law, arbitrarily based upon the Census of 1910. The purpose of this law was to exclude or cut down the representation from certain races and peoples without mention of their names or without trespassing upon their feelings. The first end it has in cumbersome fashion accomplished, the second end it has failed to attain.

Now it is proposed arbitrarily to determine the national quotas upon an earlier Census (that of 1890), and thereby still further restrict such immigration as has proved slowest of assimilation. Such a revision of the Quota Law would undoubtedly accomplish its restrictive purpose, but it has been shown that this cannot be done without arousing the hostility of foreign nations and of immigrant groups within our own borders. This hostility has been wholesomely disregarded by the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives.

Besides this there has been a provision inserted excluding altogether (except for certain exempt classes, like students and travelers) all people not eligible for citizenship. This Japan recognizes as obviously designed to exclude her nationals. It has led the Japanese Ambassador, speaking for his Government, to recite the history of the "gentlemen's agreement" entered into by Theodore Roosevelt, by which Japanese labor has been practically excluded from entrance into America. It has led the Japanese Ambassador further to state in a letter to Secretary Hughes that the inclusion in our Immigration Bill of a clause barring admission to this country to all who are not eligible to citizenship would inevitably result in "grave consequences" to the "otherwise happy and mutually advantageous relations between our two countries." Whether or not the Ambassador used the phrase "grave consequences" with its usual diplomatic significance, it nevertheless remains obvious that the effect of this phrase was almost inevitably unfortunate. It was taken by the Senate as an attempt to influence purely domestic legislation by the weight of foreign displeasure and resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of the provision to which the Japanese Ambassador objected. American history shows. and there have been several ambassadors who have had reason to understand this, that American opinion is peculiarly sensitive to such a challenge.

Supineness in the matter of preparations for national defense, indiscriminate blank checks upon our future good will —these things we Americans have again and again forgotten at the suggestion that we could be forced either by praise or blame to forget our natural rights. The whole controversy adds strength to the argument that we ought to abandon a system of restriction which is at best a subterfuge and get back to the basic principle that we have a right to select as our future citizens whom we choose. Such a straightforward programme as Canada has carried out could be put into effect without hurting the pride of any nation or race.

So far as Japan is concerned, such a programme would not in any way vitiate the "gentlemen's agreement" secured by Theodore Roosevelt. Japan has repeatedly agreed to the principle of excluding her laboring population from the United States, and she has, we believe, loyally co-operated to that end. We believe that she would as loyally acquiesce in any frank and open system for the control of our immigration founded upon the principle that the United States must be the sole judge of its fitness.

The word "fitness" brings up a matter referred to in Ambassador Hanihara's letter to Secretary Hughes upon which we hope every effort will be made to set Japan's anxieties at rest. Too often Japan's statesmen and publicists have taken the stand that we were excluding the citizens of Japan because they were unworthy to partake in our American civilization. In this editorial we have said that every nation had the right to be the architect of its own internal destiny. Architects build according to plan. National architects may draw up poor plans, but they must be the final judges of the type of civilization they desire to construct. For such architects to reject certain materials as unsuited to their kind of civilization cannot by any stretch of the imagination be interpreted as meaning that this same material might not be highly desirable for some other structure. Japan has herself been injured, we believe, by the adoption of certain of our Western ways. If she were to turn aside from these ways, it would not necessarily imply that they were therefore unworthy of a place in our own civilization. No man in his senses could maintain that the keen minds of Japan do not spring from a civilization in some ways even higher than our own. It is not on grounds of unworthiness that we seek to prevent an influx of Japanese, but solely on grounds of biological and traditional differences. If there is anything which can be done to relieve Japanese suspicion of this

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point, our American Government should go to the utmost limit to perform it.

The Teller's Job

IN the third report of The Outlook's "Platforms of the People," on pages 695, 696, and 697, there are three simple columns of percentages. They look simple, but they have not been arrived at without a fair amount of labor.

The ballots from our readers come in daily by hundreds. They are then divided into thirty-six groups. The first subdivision is geographical, the next subdivision is political, and the third subdivision is by the sex of the voter.

Each one of these thirty-six groups is tabulated separately. After the ballots are classified it takes from three to four minutes to score each individual ballot. After the tabulation of the various groups is completed, then these individual totals must be transferred to master sheets in order to secure the information desired for each particular classification. In this week's issue the classification is by parties; and to secure the final averages for the country as a whole in this one classification alone some six thousand mathematical operations were required.

In order to complete the tabulation so that the returns may be fully analyzed before the Conventions we have been compelled to set a closing date on April 30. If you wish your ballot to count, be sure to return it before that date. We want also to caution those who have still to send in their ballots to make certain that they give the needed information concerning their full address, name, and political sympathies.

When is Liberalism Liberal?

TWO letters arrived in the same mail. They both came from men of standing in their respective communities. They were both comments on Stanley Frost's Washington correspondence. The first one said:

> Mr. Frost's letters from Washington are so clear, unbiased, and convincing that I sincerely trust you have arranged for their continuance. I feel compelled to send you this note of thanks and appreciation.

The second letter opened with the following greeting:

> I have read rather attentively your articles dealing with the oil leases and other investigations. As a result, I have completely lost confidence in the mental integrity of The Outlook. The articles in question have been biased, partisan, and designedly misleading.

The receipt of such contradictory letters is a very common experience in editorial offices. It is particularly common in the offices of journals which attempt to give both sides of disputed questions a hearing and which have positive and independent opinions of their own.

There seems to be a strange lack of appreciation of the stimulating enjoyment that may be derived from reading opinions with which one does not agree. Liberalism has come to mean a definite doctrine or programme for action rather than a free mind open to the world of ideas. We find, for instance, that a writer in the "American Hebrew" refers to "the once liberal Outlook," and from the text it appears that the modification "once" was inserted because The Outlook published an article with which the writer in the **"American Hebrew" did not** agree. The article happened to be an authorized statement from the Chairman of the House Immigration Committee setting forth the programme of his Committee.

On the whole, it is probable that The Outlook will continue to remain hospitable to diverse ideas and opinions, whether these opinions be catalogued as radical, liberal, or reactionary. What's in a name?

The Book that Students Made

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE proof sheets of a unique book are lying on my table as I write. It is entitled "Our City," and is written by the high school boys and girls of the city of New York. I suppose it had to be, but nevertheless it is regrettable that the sub-title of the book is "A Text-Book in City Government." About the surest way of preventing the reading of a book by the general public is to call it a text-book, and this particular volume ought to be read by the general public even more than by high school students. If it could be made a "best seller" like "Main Street," it would be a good thing for the country. It is interesting enough to be a best seller—in fact, it is a kind of fairy tale, and no one can even turn over its pages, casting a cursory glance here and there, without being cheered, feeling that democracy has not quite gone to the dogs. Yet Mayor Hylan, with his violent denunciations of all those who differ with him in opinion and his assertion on every conceivable occasion that the "Rockefeller-Gary interests," whatever they may be, are doing their best to destroy New York and make it an impossible place to live in, has produced the impression that rich conspirators have thwarted his every effort to improve the government of the city of New York, and that therefore it is a hopeless failure. Those who read "Our City" will come to the conclusion that Mayor Hylan is altogether too pessimistic.

In a clear and often picturesque fashion these high school students describe the work of nineteen of the departments or domains of the municipality, such as the water supply; supervision of the food of the city; regulation of housing and public buildings; waste disposal; protection of factory workers; recreation; public health; the courts; city financing; the public school system, etc.

Each of these nineteen chapters has been written in co-operation by the students of a particular high school. The city's water supply, for instance, is described by students of the Manual Training High School; city planning and civic beauty are discussed by the pupils of the Newtown High School; the Police and Fire Departments and their achievements are the subject of the chapter contributed by the Flushing High School; how the city gets its food is explained by the Girls' Commercial High School, and so on.

The volume is profusely but carefully illustrated, and is by no means a statistical compilation, although it contains some exceedingly significant and interesting statistics. I find, for example, that the people of New York make use of more than seven hundred million gallons of water a day; that the deepest tunnel in the world is that of the Catskill Aqueduct, under the Hudson River at Storm King Mountain; that the waste of water through leaky holes in pipes and

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carelessness in forgetting to turn off faucets amounts to about a quarter of a million dollars a year; that some of the milk supply of the city of New York comes by night express trains even as far as from the Canadian border; that the Bureau of Weights and Measures is constantly inspecting scales throughout the city to see that food buyers get exactly the amount they pay for; that nearly half a million tons of garbage or decayed food and two and one-half million tons of ashes are collected annually; that New York City is "the chief industrial center of the world to-day, . . . having over 47,000 factories employing eight hundred and fifty thousand persons, and producing more than 10 per cent of the manufactures of the United States;" that the Municipal Art Commission, composed of architects, sculptors, and others, is constantly at work planning and improving the civic beauty of New York; and that some of the high school students, notably those in the High School of Commerce, are wondering if New York City—which is really a business corporation spending nearly half a billion dollars a year—cannot introduce the City Manager plan into the city government.

This book is the best kind of testimony to the excellent work which the New York City high schools are doing in teaching their pupils to think clearly and to express their thoughts in excellent English. As an example, I quote the opening paragraphs of the first chapter of the book, which treats of New York City's water supply:

"Thirty Die in Mexico City Street Riots," announced the headlines of the daily newspapers, on December 1, 1922. "Machine Gun Sweeps Crowds That Attack City Hall When Water Supply Is Cut Off for a Week." An accident had occurred on the Aqueduct of the Mexico City water supply. Water was flowing for only an hour a day, and even then in scant quantities. The people had become crazed by thirst and had attacked the mayor's palace.

What would happen if the water supply of New York City should suddenly be cut off? We should not expect riots, of course, but there would be suffering. Six million people would be left without water to drink or to wash in; the hundreds of factories and power plants would be forced to stop work because of lack of water for generating steam; the street cars, subways, elevators, and all other electrical conveyances, besides the electric lights, telephones, and telegraphs would be useless; and finally the city would be at the mercy of fire. If the usual number of fires broke out daily they would soon spread unhindered throughout the city while great fire-fighting forces would be helpless. Many lives and much property would be destroyed.

What do *you* know about the water supply? Do you appreciate its importance? Once an old Indian warrior visited New York and was shown all the sights of the city. When leaving, he was asked what he thought was the most wonderful thing he had seen. In reply he walked to the corner of the room, turned a faucet, and said, "Water—heap—much—good." How many of us would have thought of the water supply? Yet, when we do think of it, common sense shows us that our water supply *is* the most wonderful thing in the city.

Of course, it would be inane for any citizen of this "no mean city" to sit down in smug and idle satisfaction with the conviction that it is the best of all possible municipalities in the best of all possible worlds. This would be foolish optimism. But, *per contra,* there is a danger that the New Yorker, accustomed to the sensational headlines of the daily newspapers and restive under the burden of high taxes, may feel that the city government is accomplishing very little, and that we are living under a corrupt, inefficient, and malevolent despotism. There is, unfortunately, some of this foolish pessimism. What is really needed is the civic pride such as the old Florentines displayed, which led them to keep an active watch upon their city government, and at the same time to be loyal to the beauty and the good name of their beloved Florence.

Perhaps it is not too much to hope that out of a public school system which can produce such a book as "Our City" a body of citizens may come who will not be actuated by narrow partisanship in choosing their administrators, but will see that the men at the head of the municipal business are men of honor, faith, and talent, without regard to race, creed, or political affiliations.

Two names ought to be mentioned before I stop. One is that of Frank A. Rexford, Supervisor of Civics in the public schools, under whose editorship and inspiration "Our City" has been planned, written, and published. Perhaps some of our readers will recollect that a few years ago The Outlook published a series of articles under Mr. Rexford's general editorship on the Government of New York City, written by teachers of the various high schools. The other name is that of the firm publishing the book, Messrs. Allyn & Bacon; and I add their address, 11 East 36th Street, New York, hoping that readers of this article in other parts of the country who have an interest in city government and public schools may want to obtain a copy of "Our City," if for no other reason than at least to see some of the concrete and hopeful achievements of democracy in education and in government.

The French Franc

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editorial Correspondent in Europe

YESTERDAY was notable in the history of French finance.

The franc started the year 1923 at 14 to the dollar. On March 8, 1924, it had reached twice 14, namely, 28. It has now fallen to 19.

I

Economic Conditions

THE franc's fall sorely touched French pride, for economic conditions, at least, did not justify it. The year 1923 had shown increases over the previous year in grain production; in the production of silks, woolens, and other textiles; of wearing apparel; of leather, chemicals, mining and metallurgical products.

The devastated regions had made welcome contributions to these increases, for eight-ninths of their land, capable of bearing crops, is again under cultivation. Four out of every five dwellings and nine out of every ten factories have been rebuilt. Even the flooded mines are yielding over two-thirds of their pre-war average. There was and is practically no unemployment.

This production increase was followed by an increase in trade and transportation. Tax receipts, twice as high as in 1919, indicated (especially in the income and business turnover taxes) the domestic trade's steady advance.

Foreign trade had also advanced. Exports (silks, laces, lingerie, perfumes, light merchandise) were some ten per cent higher in weight than the previous year, and in value, as expressed in francs, very much higher than that. But,

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as the franc was depreciating, a real comparison between 1923 and previous years could be computed only in weights. Imports (coal, copper, lumber, other raw materials) had shown similar increases. While imports still slightly exceeded exports, this adverse balance was more than compensated by the "invisible exports"—that is to say, by tourist purchases. When the industry of the devastated regions is fully revived, exports should equal imports without any "invisible exports" to be added.

In transportation 1923 had also shown increases in railway freights and shipping cargoes; these were made the more possible because in the devastated regions ninety-five per cent of the destroyed trackage had been replaced.

II

Financial Conditions

If economic reasons did not explain the franc's fall, four financial reasons did:

First, the Extraordinary Budget's deficit.

Second, the currency increase.

Third, the Socialist triumph in England and the fear of Socialist success here.

Fourth, the influence of speculators.

French critics have not favored this order of causes. They have been mentioning the last first. But the first cause (the Extraordinary Budget's deficit) in my list was, I am sure, much the largest factor in the result.

1. The Extraordinary Budget

The French financial situation is as follows. Ordinary receipts and ordinary expenditure, at present exchange, each over $1,000,000,000; debt, over $18,000,000,000. The debt interest and amortization absorb about half the public income.

Instead of one, the French Government has latterly had two budgets. The first is an Ordinary Budget, for ordinary normal receipts and expenditures. The second is an Extraordinary Budget, for extraordinary receipts and expenditures, namely, for those to restore the devastated regions. The Ordinary Budget shows a balance. The Extraordinary Budget shows a deficit. And that deficit is the main reason why the franc has been so low.

The Extraordinary Budget is also known as the "Budget of Recoverable Expenditures," because ultimately to be met by reparation payments from Germany, at present shamefully defaulting. The receipts in this Budget are derived from—

Arrears payments of the War Profits tax;

Sale of war stock;

Proceeds from borrowings necessary to pay for restoring the devastated provinces.

The expenditures in this Budget are for—

Compensation of damages to persons and property;

Pensions;

Care of orphans and the disabled;

New buildings and restoration of roads and canals;

Interest and amortization on loans raised for these purposes.

The expenditures have necessarily been prodigious; hence borrowings ditto.

They do not tell the whole story, however. Fully to reconstruct the devastated regions France must borrow still more billions.

No wonder the franc began to fall!

Nor was this all. Ability to meet interest charges had been overestimated. The Government owes the Bank of France 2,000,000,000 francs a year for interest and amortization. At the end of December, 1923, the Government could pay but 800,000,000.

When this became known, the franc took a decided drop.

2. Inflation

The second reason for the franc's fall was the rise in the volume of the circulating medium. While the total increase was slight as compared with other increases, it was sufficient further to explain the crisis.

3. Socialism

The third reason for the franc's fall was the Socialist advent to office in England and the feared increase of Socialist strength at the coming elections here. In London the pound's exchange value fell at once. Dollars were bought. These purchases induced the sale of francs. While the pound has now somewhat recovered, the political menace in France continued to act as a depressing influence here.

4. Speculation

The fourth reason for the franc's fall was that of speculation. Foreign holders suddenly threw some of their francs on the market and created a fall in the exchange rate. But why did they throw francs on the market? Was there such unwonted prosperity in their particular country as to impel them to change francs into American dollars or English pounds or Dutch florins for strictly domestic use? Much the more probable reason was that they were losing faith in the franc. This feeling gave the Germans just their longed-for chance to attempt a bankers' encircling of France, to pull down the franc towards the mark's level, thus forcing France, as they thought, by reason of economy, out of the Ruhr. While foreign speculation doubtless had its considerable and malign influence, you cannot explain away the fall of the franc merely by citing the speculation of foreigners, for not a few French have themselves been selling francs and buying foreign currencies.

III

The Franc's Triumph

The franc's fall was bringing disaster to France, particularly in raising the cost of living. Two events have now checked that fall.

The first and essentially permanent factor is M. Poincaré's triumph, consummated yesterday, in pushing through a rather refractory Parliament reforms which ought ultimately to balance the Extraordinary Budget.

The second and temporary factor has been the response from England and the five times greater response from our own country to the Bank of France's willingness to borrow against its gold reserve.

As to the first and fundamental cure, M. Poincaré proposed—and has used all his authority to compel Parliament to pass—measures which—

Postpone all legislative bills involving new expenditure.

Prohibit increases in the number of public functionaries, and make further drastic reductions by executive decree.

Repress fiscal frauds by heavier penalties.

Increase all state taxes by one-fifth.

Augment postal, telegraph, and telephone rates, stamp duties, and tobacco (a state monopoly) prices.

Fund pensions.

Abandon the state match monopoly in favor of greater receipts through taxation on free competition.

The second event in checking the franc's fall was merely a palliative (the immediate necessity of a temporary bridge)—the loans from London and New York. Bankers there and elsewhere quickly recognized that the extraordinary weakness of French exchange was reacting severely on other currencies. Hence other countries besides France found it to their advantage to check the franc's fall. It was not only causing higher prices in France; it was upsetting the whole world of finance.

The ending of this crisis constitutes the second great title of M. Poincaré to confidence. The first was, in my opinion, the occupation of the Ruhr.

Hyères, March 24, 1924.

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How I Came to Be an Oarsman

By JAMES A. TEN EYCK

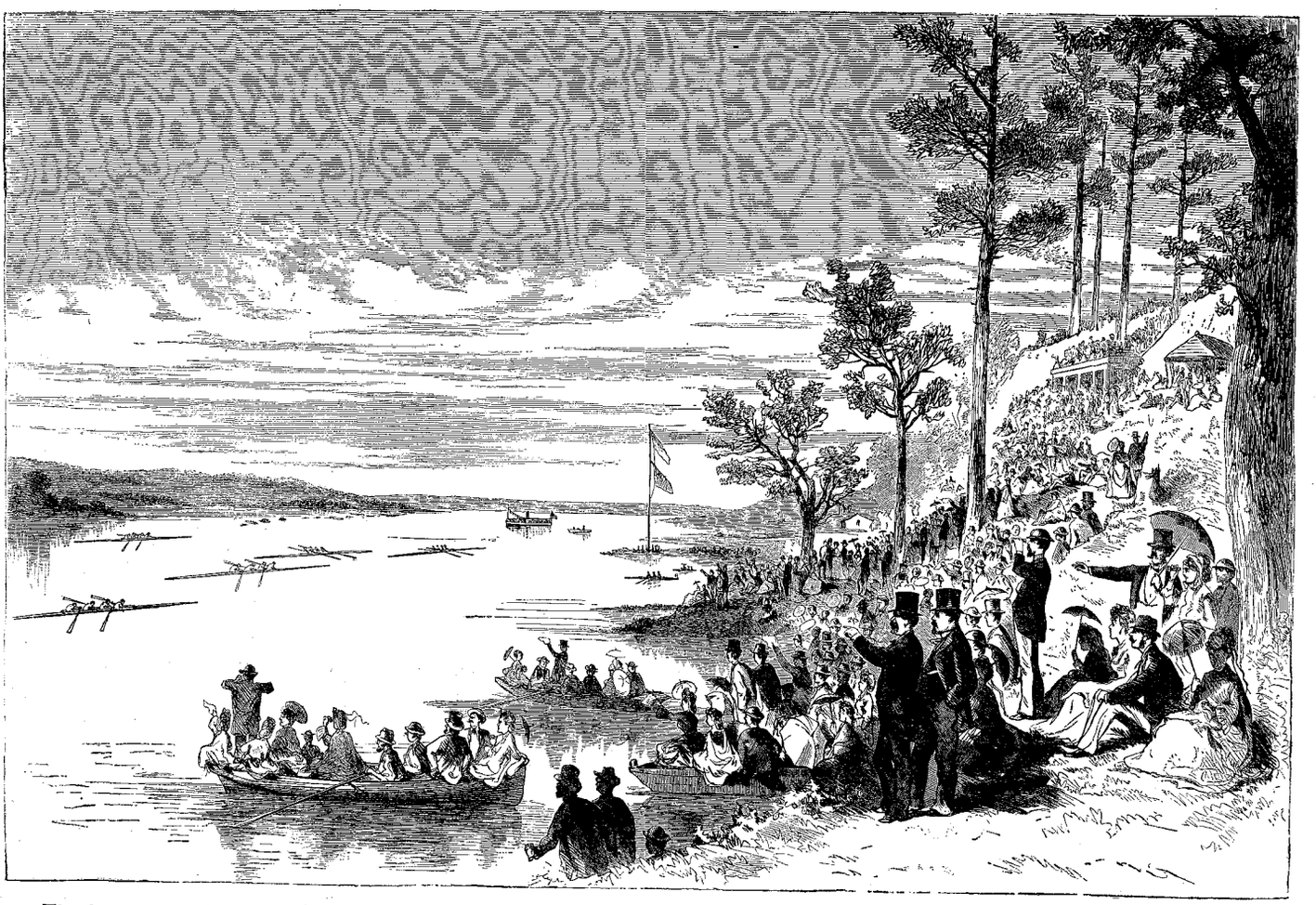
THIS is the first of a series of articles by the veteran coach of the crews of Syracuse University. Mr. Ten Eyck's reminiscences of the rowing game constitute, we believe, one of the most interesting chapters that have been written in the book of American sport. We count ourselves fortunate in being able to present them to our readers.

I HAVE often been asked why I did not write for publication some of the episodes and experiences stored in my memory covering a lifetime of rowing history. The writer's field is a new one to me, and one which I tread with many misgivings. What I write will not necessarily be chronological or consecutive. Evenings after the day's work is done I have often sat down with a group of young fellows and gone over with them some of my rowing experiences, and it is in much the same mood and covering much the same ground that I now propose to proceed.

Many times every season I am asked how I came to be an oarsman. Well, heredity and environment had me down for the count before I even started to fight. I suppose there is not a living family so devoted to the rowing game as mine. As far back as I know we have been a rowing family. Benson Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," mentions my grandfather as the "octogenarian" who rowed him across the Hudson at Old King's Ferry. We've been boatmen always. Sprung from rowing men and born on the bank of the Hudson, it was as natural for me to row as it is for a fish to swim. In fact, I have always designated that part of the Hudson between West Point and Hook Mountain as my cradle. My mother's lullaby and the river's songs were almost equally dear and soothing to my childish ear.

I can scarcely rememeber when I first became acquainted with the river. I early came to know it in all its moods, and those moods were often sinister and fraught with tragedy. Indeed, when I was yet a child in my mother's arms the report that she and I had been drowned was for three days undisputed. We had attempted to cross from Verplanck's Point to Tomkins Cove with a ferryman who, either through whisky or ignorance, was foolhardy enough to row across the hawser of a tow. We were of course capsized. The crew of the tow pulled us aboard one of the barges, and, since their schedule allowed of no landings, they took us on to New York. There were no telephones and few telegraph stations in those days. It was not until we made our way back by train that my father's fears were allayed.

But even in the face of such episodes



The famous Ward brothers, of Cornwall, New York, winning the International four-oared boat-race on Saratoga Lake in 1871. From a sketch by Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly of September 30, 1871

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as this, the first lesson my father taught me was not to be afraid. No daredevil, mock-heroic courage his, but a shrewd man's knowledge of man's limitations when in conflict with nature's power. My father was a stern teacher and a thorough one. By precept and example he taught that one learned to do by doing. So I learned to row by rowing. As a barefoot boy I acted as ferryman. One day a passenger said, "Sonny, how far do you row in a day?"

"I don't know, sir."

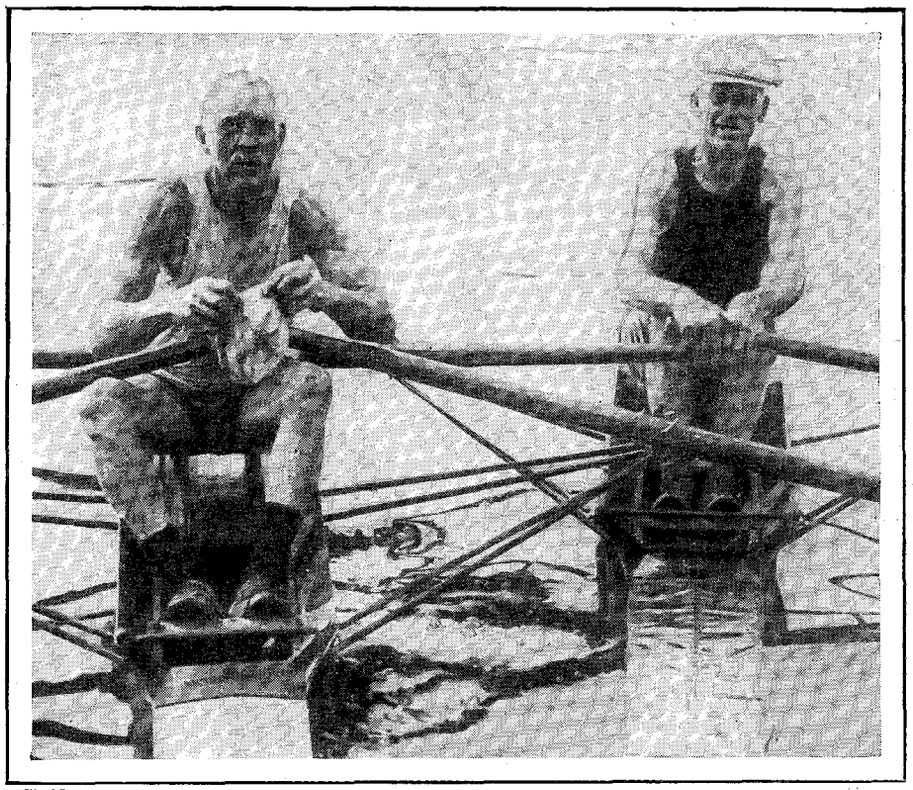
"Well, how far have you rowed to-day?"

When I figured up my mileage, I found I had rowed twenty-five miles. It was still the middle of the afternoon, and the chances were I should add six or eight miles before the day was done.

My mother died when I was ten years old. She and I were pals. After she was gone I got the *Wanderlust;* I got tired of going to school, and set out to see the world. My father at that time was foreman of a gang of fishermen at Stony Point. Since I knew several of the ferrymen along shore, it was easy to be set across the river, and I walked the five miles from Cauldwell's Landing to Stony Point, arriving just as the fishermen were coming ashore. My father seemed glad to see me, made no reference to sending me back to school, and I was allowed to help handle the nets. The next season I joined the gang and was given wages. From April till June we hauled shad nets and tugged at the oars of heavily laden fish boats. At the beginning of the season the weather was often so fierce that ice, forming thick on blade and loom, made the oar weigh a ton to a boy whose arms already ached with cold and fatigue.

Boat races were numerous in those good old river days—races between rival fishermen of the same gang and between rival gangs. One of my father's proudest boasts was (though it was no boast with him, just a plain statement of fact) that he never had lost a race. So it followed naturally that I became interested in racing. I heard it talked, I saw it done, and eventually I did it myself.

A boy chum and myself decided that it was time for us to break into the game. We were about thirteen years old, and both of us so slender we could have gone through a gas-pipe. I do not know now where we got the $2.50, but we challenged a couple of fishermen to a race over a two-and-a-half-mile course for that amount. We rowed in heavy fish-boats with straight ash oars. The fishermen were older and more experienced,



(C) Keystone

"Those who remain aren't tottering around with two crutches and a cane. Last summer two of them appeared in an exhibition race at the National Regatta at Philadelphia—Fred Plaisted and Jim Reilly"—Plaisted, who won this race, at the left

and they "jockeyed" us and won the race. Our friends decided that we kids were the better oarsmen and made up our loss. This experience dampened my ardor for a while, but the racing instinct could not long lie dormant. In my next venture I decided to go it alone, and in my first single-scull race I was more fortunate. This is the way it happened.

There was to be a race between two celebrated oarsmen at Sing Sing, as Ossining was then called. The old side-wheeler Aurora, running between Peekskill (my home town) and Sing Sing, carried two unrecorded passengers that day who had decided to play hookey from school to see the boat race. Among all the fans along shore there were no more enthusiastic spectators than the two small stowaways who emerged from the Aurora's hold when she docked at Sing Sing. That race made rowing history, when John McKiel, of Cold Spring, beat Gil Ward, of the famous Ward brothers of Cornwall, New York. After the main event two local boys were matched. At this time it was not the custom to follow the races in boats, as there were no gasoline launches and but few steam launches, so spectators had to content themselves with waiting on the docks for the finish. During the progress of this race a local boy was performing some grand-stand rowing for the entertainment of the waiting fans. A friend of his in stentorian tones announced that the boy out there in the boat could beat any boy in town. I had been watching this boy's maneuvers, and my fighting blood was up. I happened to be standing by the side of John McKiel, and I just quietly touched him on the elbow. He looked round, recognized me, caught and interpreted the glitter in my eye, and shouted back to the challenger:

"I know a boy who can beat your kid, and I'll wager a five-spot on him."

"Does the boy belong in this town?"

"He doesn't belong here, but he *is* here," and McKiel shoved me a little forward. When the challenger saw me, a stripling about as wide as a necktie and weighing less than a hundred pounds, he laughed and called back:

"You're on!"

The race was rowed, and I won. I won also nine dollars, for some of the spectators had added to the stake. Here was I, a truant from school, with a victory and nine dollars to my credit and no way of accounting for either! As McKiel and my father were intimate friends, I am sure the latter must have known of the race, but he never mentioned it to me, and you may be sure I never did to him. Perhaps dad had a sneaking kind of pride in my performance, though his disciplinary method would never have allowed him to own it.

The famous Josh Ward, one of Amer-

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ica's early single-scullers, refereed the race, and soon after he invited me to come to Cornwall and train under him for a couple of weeks and then compete in a race to be rowed under his management. You may well imagine the boy's pride who was thus singled out and honored by a man who was only little less of a hero than the great men whose names cling to sacred spots along the Hudson.

So that is how I broke into the ranks of professional oarsmen, in the days when some dozen of them did the rowing for the country. The mention of Josh Ward brings to my mind, not only the famous Ward brothers, of Cornwall, but many other men whose names were household words in those days. I was one of them. I knew them all either personally or by reputation. There are few of these men still living, but that is not to be wondered at, for their years must have exceeded the Biblical standard of threescore and ten. Those who do remain aren't tottering around with two crutches and a cane. Last summer two of them appeared in an exhibition race at the National Regatta at Philadelphia and later in the summer rowed a match race at Saratoga. Fred Plaisted and Jim Reilly are the oarsmen referred to. While they didn't break any time records, I doubt if you can muster two or three men from any other sport, professionals or amateurs, who can come back after having been for fifty years more or less actively interested in a sport and give a performance that people will pay money to go and see.

We can still do a little long-distance work too. There has been a good deal in the papers from time to time about an athlete being all through at forty. When I was nearer fifty than forty, a New York oarsman, Anthese by name, issued a challenge to any oarsman in the United States to row a match race from New York to Albany for a thousand dollars. I accepted the challenge and won, with no worse effect for the hundred-and-fifty-mile race than a handful of blisters. My actual rowing time was twenty-four hours and twenty-four minutes.

The Mirage

The First of a Series of American Vistas

By Hermann Hagedorn

DESERT, desert, desert, hour on hour; serried ridges, bare and hot; cactus and brown sand, greasewood and brown sand; and, standing guard over the waste places like ghastly sentinels without limbs or features, lofty and grotesque, the spined suwara that were ancient when Cortez's men sought here the seven lost cities of Cibola.

Desert; a row of misshapen houses; a brief stop; desert. The train speeds on.

And suddenly, without warning, water! A silver strip, a lake, a sea, as placid as the face of the deep before it knew the first breath of Jehovah!

The train rushes toward it; it runs beside it. No mountain pool was ever so limpid, no tropical ocean ever so majestically calm. No oar, no prow disturbs its surface; no human form breaks the soft lines of the shore. The lavender peaks and ridges at the farther side are sharp and clear as the craggy hills that rise out of the Ægean in an old engraving that I remember.

I stare out of the car window, hushed with wonder, enthralled at a beauty so real and so immaterial, a phantasm of air and light set in a frame of crags and desert stretches. "Such stuff as dreams are made of"—

A soft voice recalls me from my musings. The woman in the seat opposite me is also staring at the strange, unearthly vision; she does not turn her head as she speaks.

"Is it an arm of the Gulf? My geography is weak. Or is it the Salton Sea?"

"The Gulf is three hundred or more miles to the east; the Salton Sea is a thousand miles to the west. It is a mirage."

"It cannot be," she murmurs. "It cannot be. It is so real; it is so beautiful. Don't you see the water lapping on the shore?"

"It is a trick of light."

"It can't be that, it can't be that!" Her voice is intense, almost indignant. "That line of darker water—a breeze is ruffling the surface. And there where the lake touches those hills!"

"The hills are real, madam."

"What can we trust if we cannot trust our eyes?" The words are not meant for me, and I have no words to give in answer to them.

The train speeds on. The desert draws in upon the magical sea. Slowly the serene expanse narrows.

"It is a lake," she says, firmly. "We are coming to the end."

"Look back."

She leans forward. Eastward, too, the lake is coming to an end. The desert is pressing the sea against the distant hills. It is no longer a sea; it is a broad river. It is no longer a river. It is a long pool, such as one might see in low-lying meadows after a night of rain. The pool narrows and is gone. Once more desert, desert, desert; serried ridges; cactus.

I hear her sigh, and catch the sigh before it is half spent. She has gray, thoughtful eyes; her hair has a touch of silver in it; she is past middle age. She leans her head against the back of the seat; the lids cover the eyes. There is a look of desolation on her face as though she were remembering other mirages.

THOSE who wonder at the reluctance of our Government to recognize the "reformed" Government of Russia are invited to read with particular attention two articles by

Richard Eaton

They will be published in early issues of The Outlook.

One article deals with the strange educational theories of the new Russia—a land where children are free to disobey everything but the State; the other with the hospitality of the Russian Government to those who are suspected of being counter-revolutionized. It is a thrilling story that Mr. Eaton tells of his meeting with the tragic beauty of Simianova and his dreary hours in a Bolshevik prison.

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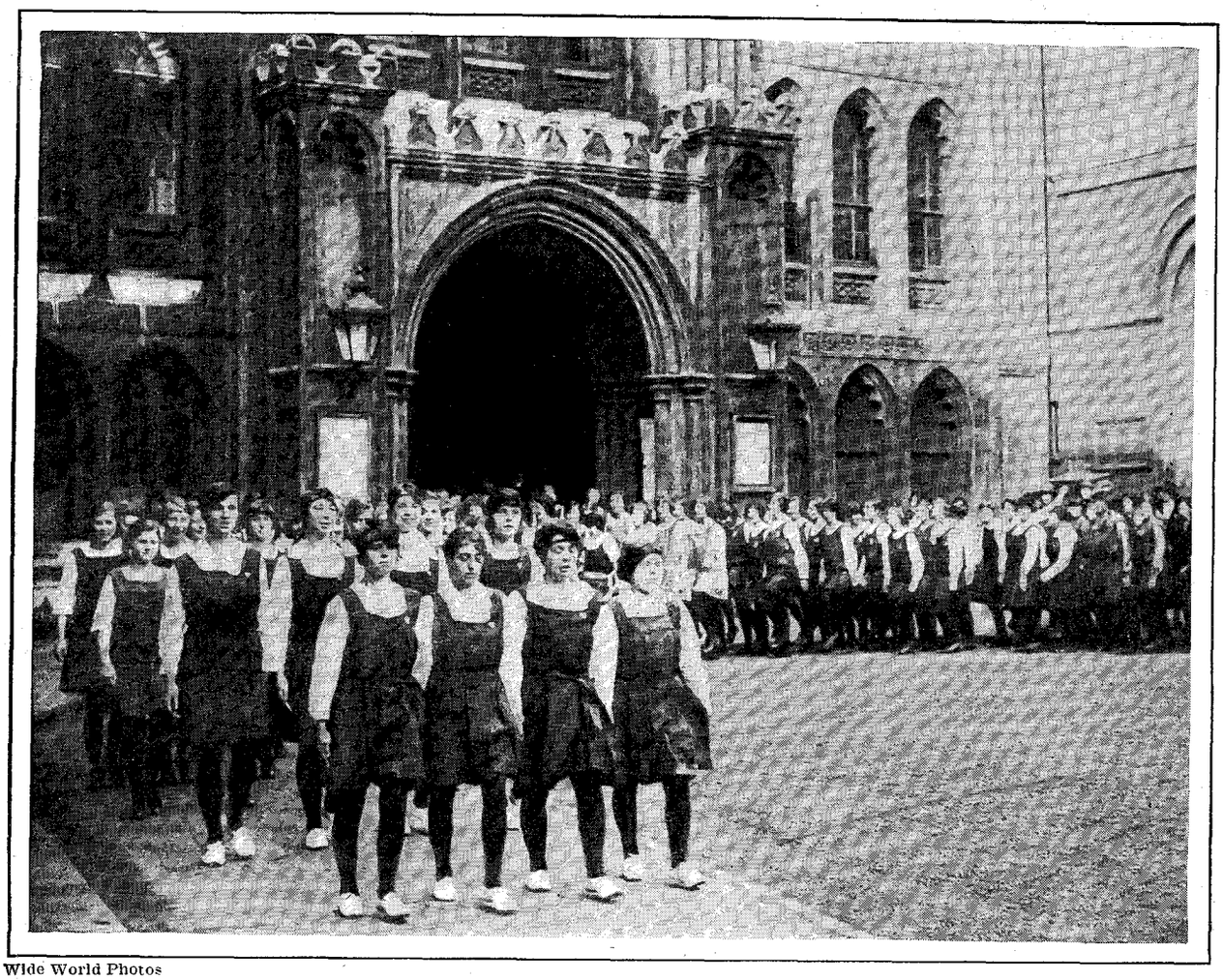
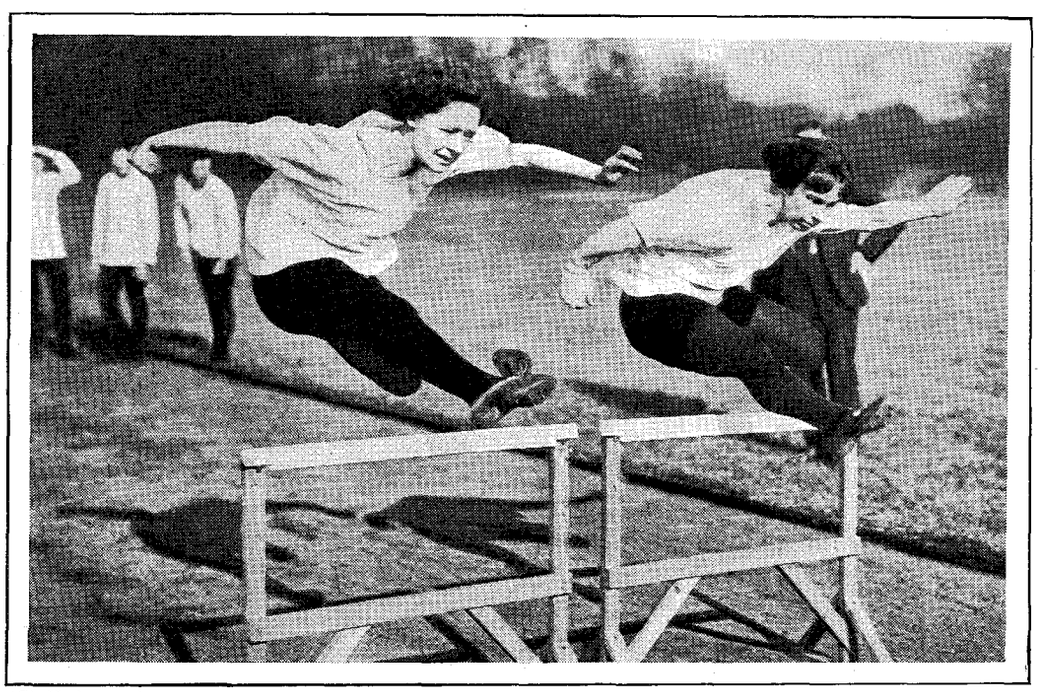
Recruits for the



Wide World Photos

Girls of the London Division of the Y. W. C. A. taking part in the annual drill competition, which was reviewed by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin



(C) Underwood

London girls training for the British Women's Olympiad. Miss H. M. Hatt (left), one of England's star women athletes, and Miss D. J. Dwight taking the hurdles at Battersea Park, near London

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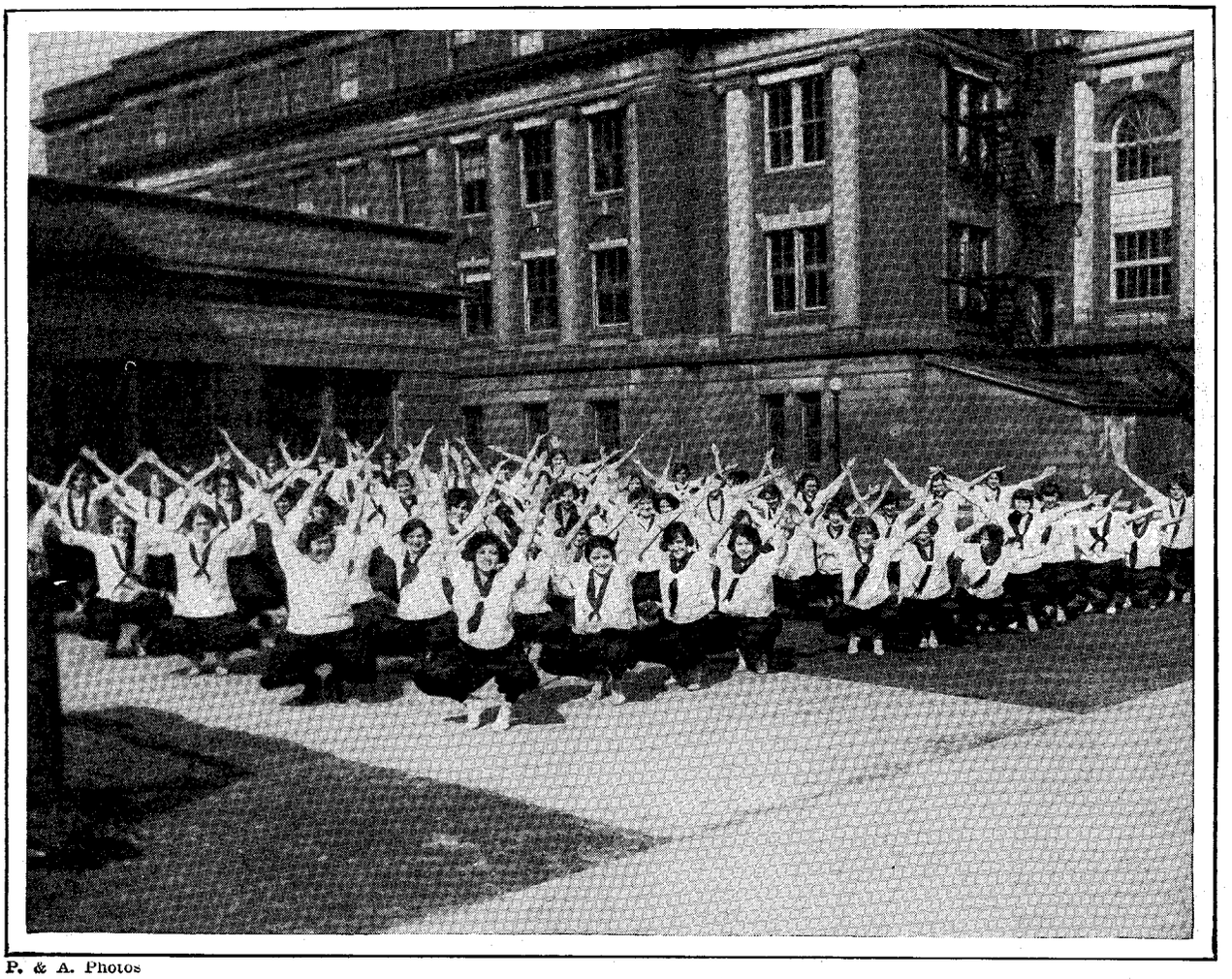
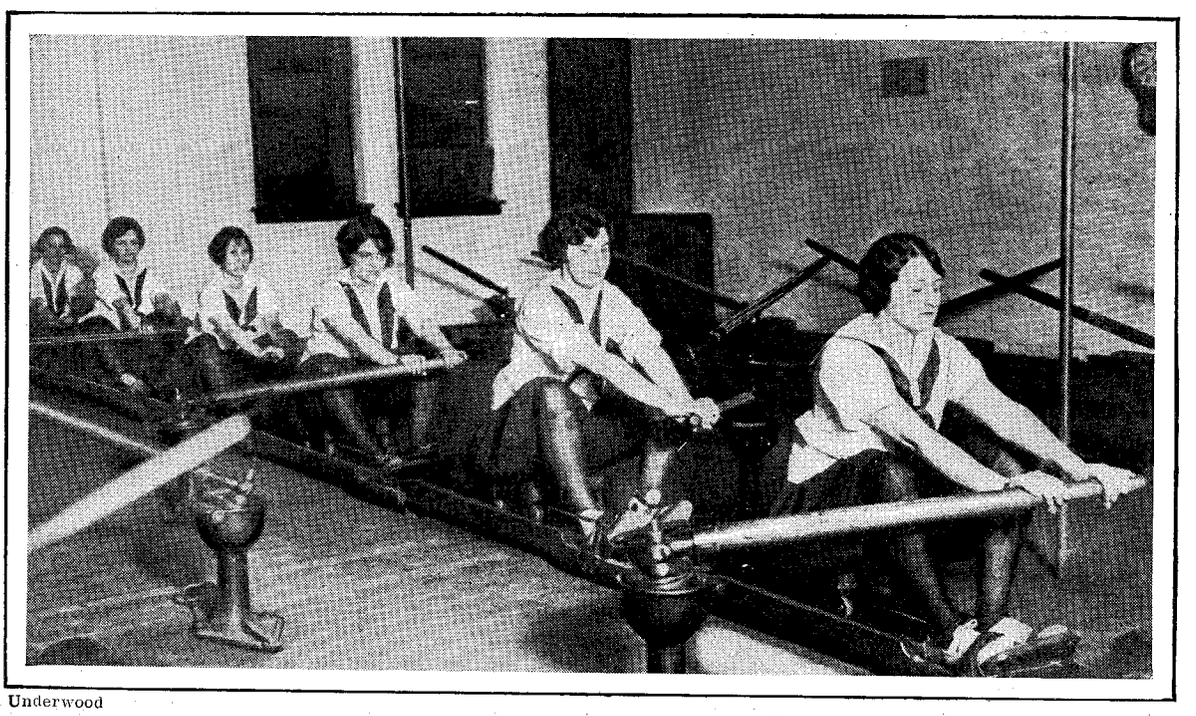
Legions of Health



P. & A. Photos

Girls of the Normal Teachers College of Chicago going through setting-up exercises



Underwood

Crew practice for women at Cornell University, in preparation for the class races during May

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The Growth of American Golf

By J. LEWIS BROWN

Editor of "Golf Illustrated"

America has a new National game. Even the most ardent fans must admit that baseball now has a dangerous rival for popular favor

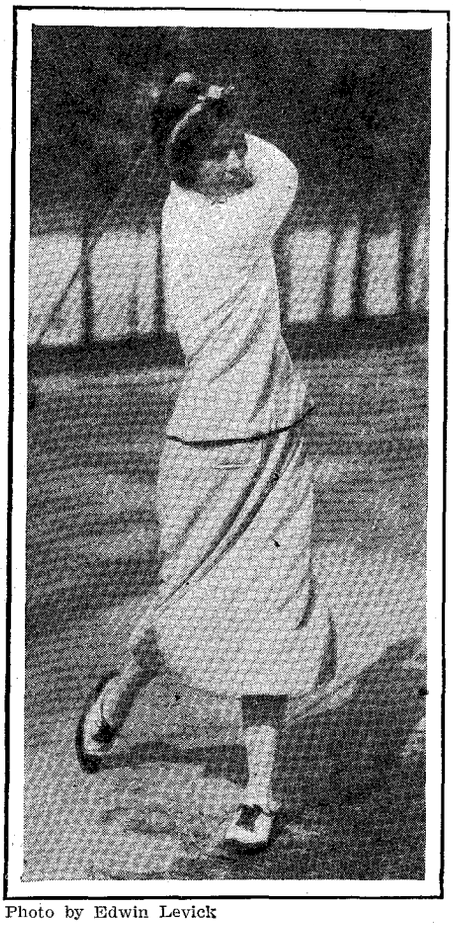

Photo by Edwin Levick

Miss Glenna Collett, winner (for the third consecutive year) of the North and South contest at Pinehurst, North Carolina

IN seeking the reason for the miraculous growth of golf in America the thing that must be kept uppermost in the mind is that this is a traditional game. It had its inception in the days of the Huguenots in Holland, was cradled in the Highlands of Scotland in the days of Prince Charlie, and was nursed to robust youth in the days of the Tudors in England. Where tradition lingers there is always substantial growth. With such a background, golf has developed steadfastly, triumphantly, and even brilliantly; until to-day it stands head and shoulders over all other games as the international sport of sports.

Just as the Scottish shepherds and others found serious opposition to the enjoyment of their game, so it was in America when it was first introduced here. It seems almost incredible that less than forty years ago Robert Lockhart, a bonnie Scot from Dunfermline, the home of both John Reid (who afterward was credited with being the father of golf in America) and Andrew Carnegie, was arrested in Central Park, New York, for attempting to practice there. Fortunately for Lockhart, and also for the future of the game, Reid rescued his brother Scot from the clutches of the law and spirited him out to Yonkers, where they played to their heart's content in a large field just off North Broadway. Of the "Apple Tree Gang" that started from the nucleus of this pair and the subsequent formation of the first organized golf club in the United States, the St. Andrews Golf Club, now located at Mount Hope, New York, the golfing world is well aware, but even the most sanguine golfer of that period would never have dared to prophesy that the game would be as tremendous as it is to-day. Only tradition plus the fact that the American public is outdoor-sport loving could have made such inroads on success.

Any attempt to visualize the magnitude of the game in this country must sooner or later immerse one in a sea of figures. But even those intimately associated with its prodigious growth cannot fully appreciate the infinite enthusiasm, irrepressible organization, and unlimited wealth that have brought about this state of things. Even in the early nineties the game fought tenaciously for a foothold. Business men frowned upon golfers, intimating that they would be much better off doing something else rather than knocking and chasing a little white rubber ball over hundreds of acres of land that ought to be utilized for farming. To overcome prejudice of this kind and to withstand the ridicule which greeted the golfer every time he appeared on the street in golfing attire was something that required tenacity of purpose. However, like the snowball that gathers unto itself as it rolls, gradually one club after another sprang up, particularly in the East, and soon the game's influence followed in the wake of country clubs in the West. In fact, it may be said that golf was just one or two steps behind modern civilization in the far Western regions.

There are something like 2,500 golf clubs in the United States to-day, with a membership of something over 1,500,000. Around New York, in what is known as the metropolitan area, there are approximately 250 clubs, while in and around Chicago there are 105. In California alone there are over 30,000 golfers playing on the various courses. Nearly every town of any importance, and certainly every city, has its own golf course; like mushrooms, they spring up overnight from Maine to California, from Florida to Washington; they dot the countryside, and to them flock multitudes seeking exercise and recreation, "far from the madding crowd" and far removed from the whirl of finance and commerce.

Wherever the "Gulf Stream" of human tourists goes there you will find the golfer; although, in reality, this statement should be reversed to read that wherever the golfer seeks his pleasure there the human stream of tourists follows. Without golf no modern resort can be a success, but, once having been established in the golfer's favor, it proves an immediate and most attractive mecca,

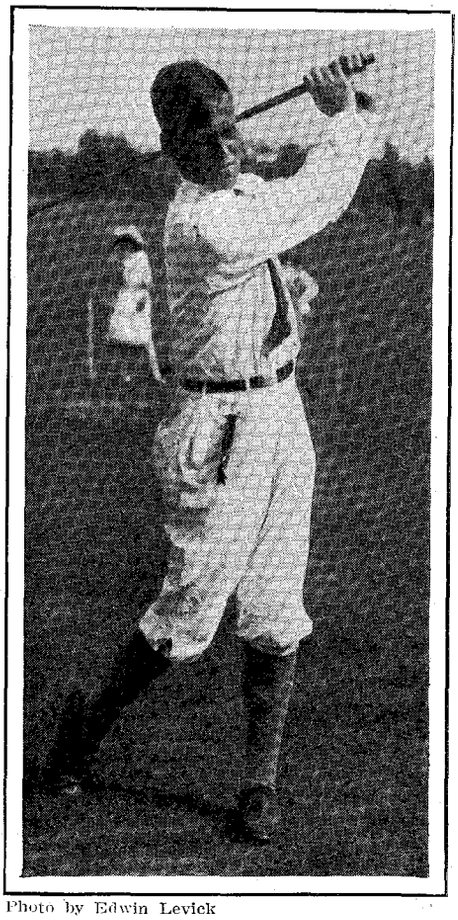

Photo by Edwin Levick

"Bobby" Jones, National Open Golf Champion, 1923

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which the footsore, yet ever hopeful, soldiers of Colonel Bogey's regiment strain every muscle to reach in the shortest possible time. When winter snows drive the itinerant golfer to sunnier climes in the South, he finds his needs amply taken care of. Even under the most exacting climatic conditions golf has found its place and held it successfully. In the arid regions of Texas, in the mountains of Arizona, in the palmetto groves and jungles of Florida, and in the sand hills of the Carolinas golf holds sway and reigns supreme over all other pastimes. The Southern climate attracts the golfing tourist, but it is the golf that holds him. Every day new courses are being started, magnificent new club-houses are being built, hundreds of acres of land are being sown with the most expensive grass seeds, and millions of dollars are being invested in these playgrounds of the Nation. And as yet the surface is but scratched. In the next five years I expect to see three million golfers in this country. The demand is greater than the supply, for golf has an appeal to all. It is an all-year-round game; it is a universal game in that it puts all in sport on an equal footing. Even novices, from the very start, become deeply interested and derive great benefits. No matter what size or what physical strength, all can participate, unlike baseball, tennis, football, and other sports of the more strenuous type. Golf has an individual appeal that is not frustrated or denied by lack of youth. Moreover, it is supplying the ever-present desire of the great American populace to be an active participant in some line of athletic endeavor. More and more the great masses, who have been content to watch the contest on gridiron and diamond, are taking advantage of golf's opportunity to be actors in sport rather than onlookers. The baseball and football fan of to-day is the golfer of to-morrow.

Besides the joy of competition which golf affords, there are many reasons for this great enrollment in the ranks of the cleek and mashie. No other game gives the companionship that golf does, no other game brings the contestants closer to nature in her natural surroundings, and no other game develops health and happiness to the extent that the ancient Scottish pastime does. Golf is a true sport, and every lover of nature and the great outdoors can find in it something he can find nowhere else.

Golf also has its super-athletes—men who hold the public attention and whose every move is chronicled in elaborate detail. One has but to mention such names as Bobby Jones, Max Marston, Jess Sweetser, Robert A. Gardner, "Chick" Evans, Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, Dr. Paul Hunter, Dr. Willing, and others of the present-day amateur school to corroborate this—to say nothing of such men as Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, Jock Hutchinson, Jim Barnes, and Joe Kirkwood. These are names to conjure with, and behind them is the traditional background, ranking down from the first championships played at Newport in 1895, when Charles B. Macdonald won the Amateur title and Horace Rawlins won the Open. Then we have the veteran Walter J. Travis, and his famous Schenectady putter, the only American ever to win the British Amateur championship. Following him came the Intercollegiate star, H. Chandler Egan, and later the famous iron player, Jerome D. Travers, along with such professional stars as Willie Anderson and Johnny McDermott, the latter's name being all the more interesting because of his attempt at the present time to come back after an illness of several years. These men stand out in the field of golf and are worshiped by duffer and caddie alike, just as Mathewson, Lajoie, Cobb, and Collins are in the baseball field. They have stood for the best in golf; they have played and maintained the fundamentals laid down in the traditional days of golf's childhood. It is that type of high sportsmanship which has elevated them in the public eye to a place that I feel is unapproached by any other idol in any other branch of athletic endeavor. It is little wonder that thousands seek to emulate them. Likewise, there are the brilliant women stars of the game, with Miss Edith Cummings, Miss Glenna Collett, Miss Marion Hollins, and Miss Alexa Stirling as the ranking leaders in the game to-day. Their skill on the links puts many a man to shame, and scores of other members of the fair sex are showing great improvement and are covetously seeking the laurels of this famous quartet.

It is from the youth of to-day that the real golfers of the future must come. As the gospel of the game spreads thousands of all ages will flock to its colors; but to maintain the supremacy which America can now honestly claim in golf there must be an education started among the boys of this generation. In the big colleges and universities the game has already secured much prominence. The Intercollegiate championship ranks almost as high as the National Amateur, and well it may, for the colleges de-

The first green of the St. Andrews Golf Course, at Yonkers, New York, in 1888

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veloped such men as H. Chandler Egan, Ned Allis, A. Lucien Walker, Jr., Jess Sweetser, J. Simpson Dean, Pollack Boyd, S. Davidson Herron, Robert A. Gardner, and Dexter Cummings, the present Intercollegiate champion and brother of Miss Edith Cummings, the women's champion. A movement is on foot to introduce golf in the public schools. Particularly is this prominent in Chicago, where, of course, the public links movement is at its height and the possibilities greatest. San Francisco has adopted it in its high schools as a major sport, and there seems no question that, once this movement is thoroughly founded, the future of the game is in the proper hands. None can estimate what enormous strides the game will take when all these youngsters start measuring their ability with General Par and Field Marshal Eagle.

Probably the most outstanding success of the game, numerically speaking, can be seen in the public links players. Although hampered by lack of courses, for I know of no public links that has not the problem of overcrowding, the horde of players increases with amazing rapidity. In Chicago, where public and semi-public links have been built more than in any other section of the country, it is amazing to delve into the figures of play. In many instances it seems almost incredible. New York is woefully weak in public courses, yet its public links players are among the best. There should be a common campaign and a country-wide one for more public links. They will prove one of the basic factors in producing less expensive golf. At the present time the bane of the game is its exorbitant cost. Public and semi-public links will make the game accessible to practically all, and gradually as they take care of the demand the cost of the supply will be materially decreased.

Baseball and tennis have long scoffed at the Royal and Ancient game. They have had their years of popularity, and will continue to do so; but, like the tortoise in the fable, golf, away to a bad start, is rapidly overhauling them, if it has not already done so. It is destined in the not very distant future to occupy the center of the limelight of popularity as America's National pastime and one in which Uncle Sam's players will reign supreme the world over.

Canoeing Safety

By ELON JESSUP

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, and the expert canoeist declines to attempt stunts which many duffers try to their sorrow. Mr. Jessup tells why

TWO men, close to exhaustion from clinging to a capsized canoe in one of the wide stretches of the Hudson River, were eventually rescued by a passing steamer. One of them subsequently offered the following explanation of how they had come to upset:

"I don't know how it all happened. The canoe suddenly shot out from under us and we were in the water."

Neither is the foregoing situation especially unusual nor is its explanation very clear. In fact, the haziness of the explanation is quite significant of canoe upsets in general. Things move so fast that one doesn't stop to reason out the connection between cause and effect. Yet there always is a definite cause. A canoe does not upset of its own accord.

There are varied reasons why a canoe upsets. A few of these are beyond human control. But in the majority of instances, and speaking in a general way, a capsized canoe is the direct result either of carelessness or lack of understanding upon the part of its recent occupants. The canoe, in spite of its essentially skittish nature, is, when properly understood and properly handled, an amazingly safe little craft. Canoeing for the most part is just as safe or just as dangerous as one chooses to make it.

People who know most intimately the canoe and its possibilities never lose sight of this cranky little boat's limitations. They appreciate just how close to the danger-mark they dare venture. And while there are some experts who are sufficiently clever to become a bit spectacular in the handling of a canoe, there is none who is downright foolhardy.

Perhaps the best example of this fact

Along the Hudson shoreline opposite New York City—an indication that the canoe is popular in thickly settled districts as well as in the wilderness

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is that dean of canoeists, the Northwoodsman. I am reminded of a moving-picture director who wished to make a film showing a few thrilling canoe upsets in the fast water of a North Woods stream. He found difficulty in making arrangements. A letter directed to a man in the wilderness who employed guides brought the following reply:

"We're sorry we can't accommodate you. The people up in our country are pretty handy with a canoe. They don't get upset."

The Northwoodsman in his handling of a canoe always tries to play safe. He doesn't want to get wet. The pleasing lack of serious canoeing accidents occurring in wilderness waters serves as an indication of how well he succeeds. Yet, contradictory as it may seem, the woodsman is a dangerous model for the average canoeist to follow. The woodsman might be called an acrobat of sorts. He can perform with perfect safety stunts which if attempted by other people would result in sudden disaster. In some respects the subject of canoe safety must be regarded from a relative standpoint.

Consider, for example, the question of one's position in a canoe when paddling. If any one were to ask me to name one of the fundamental rules of canoe safety, I would reply, without hesitancy, Keep your weight low in the craft. To stand up, thereby tempting the laws of gravitation, would seemingly be an extremely foolhardy action. And so it would be so far as the average canoeist is concerned.

With the expert woodsman the case is different. So very skillful is he that at times he seems almost immune from the laws of gravitation. I have huddled low in a canoe while the frail craft whizzed, splashed, and pounded down a rock-strewn stretch of white water, and standing upright directly behind me with the steering paddle in his hands has been a guide who to all appearances might just as well have been standing on solid dry land.

I think it probable that extraordinary skill of this sort has had a more or less unfavorable effect upon the cause of canoe safety in general. The example has been set, and an erroneous idea has taken root that a canoe will stand almost anything. The fact is commonly overlooked that behind the apparent carelessness of the woodsman is extreme caution. He knows human limitations and those of his canoe. And he is governed by these.

From the foregoing it may be gathered that when a canoe is tipped slightly off its center line of balance it makes a good deal of difference who does the tipping. But, even so, natural laws play no favorites. If you were to examine closely some of the spectacular stunts of the expert, you would find that he never defies these laws. One of the fundamental rules of canoe safety consists in keeping the balance of a craft along a center line running from bow to stern. Immediately you disturb the trim of a canoe you are courting danger.

Stepping into a canoe—hands on gunwales and foot in exact center

The majority of canoe upsets are due to the violation of this fundamental rule. The action of standing up in a canoe is one form which this assumes. The man who has been literally "raised" in a canoe can perform this feat and still keep the craft in proper balance; but the average person is likely to teeter back and forth, and then fall victim to the inevitable laws of gravitation.

Exchanging seats in a canoe while in midstream is oftentimes a violation of this rule. The wise procedure is that of paddling to shore to make the change, but if one chooses to take the chance out on open water, let it be done with catlike caution. Never attempt the risky proceeding of passing each other in standing positions. Use the following method: one man, grasping both gunwales firmly, stoops or lies flat in the canoe and allows the other man, likewise grasping both gunwales, to crawl over him. Thus one worms his way toward the stern, while the other crawls slowly to the bow, the weight of both being continually low in the craft and centered.

Frequent upsets follow the simple action of stepping into and stepping out of a canoe. I have seen a lumberjack make a running long jump from shore to canoe, land with his weight perfectly centered, and paddle safely away. Yet another man, seemingly more cautious but less adept, may step into a canoe gingerly, and, in case his body sways notably during the process, over he goes. Which does seem a bit ironic, but also indicates the need for keeping a proper sense of perspective in connection with one's own limitations.

When stepping into a canoe, one should step slowly and cautiously in the exact center of the craft, keeping the weight of the body evenly balanced and as low as possible. Simultaneously, the right and left hands bear upon the re-

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spective gunwales. Never bear down upon one gunwale alone; that is reasonably sure to mean an upset. The second foot is dragged aboard, and you ease yourself down upon the seat. Not until you are permanently seated do you release your hands from the gunwales.

In stepping out of the canoe the same general principles should be followed. The preliminary action consists of grasping both gunwales so that even pressure is exerted, and slowly raising yourself from the seat. Do not lift the second foot from the floor of the craft until the first is planted firmly upon solid ground. In case the water at the landing-place is shallow, you may vary this method by planting the paddle in a vertical position on the open-water side of the canoe, thus using it both as a support and brace. Do not plant the paddle on the land side, for this action is likely to swerve the craft outward and possibly upset it.

Any distribution of weight which is reasonably high above the bottom of the canoe and to one side runs more than a fair chance of resulting in a sudden upset. Leaning on the edge of a wharf when getting out of a canoe or leaning far over one side to net a lively fish are among numerous actions of this sort that bring disaster.

On the other hand, the lower you have the center of gravity, the slighter the chance of being upset. The floor of the craft is a safer place to be than is the seat. Therefore when danger threatens drop cautiously to your knees, your hips braced against the edge of the seat. Even sit on the floor of the canoe if necessary. I have special reference to the use of the single-blade paddle in connection with the average canvas canoe.

A low position has one drawback in that it restricts one's vision to some extent. The reason why the Northwoodsman sometimes stands up when steering is that he may see clearly treacherous spots ahead. Under these conditions, it is a safety measure. But remember that this knack requires many years of constant practice. It represents a fund of experience that very few vacation canoeists can ever hope to possess. Therefore stick to the kneeling position in bad stretches of water, and in doing so bear in mind its limitations. Portage when rapids seem risky and wait for calm weather when lake waters are dangerously rough.

The addition of a certain amount of ballast is oftentimes a valuable safety measure during a rough passage, especially so on lakes. Ballast has a steadying effect upon a canoe. It may take the form either of camping duffle or rocks. But in either case the ballast should be neither too heavy nor capable of shifting its position. If a couple of heavy rocks are used, be careful to place them so that they will not roll, for if they do they may upset the craft. Similarly, camping duffle should be packed with extreme care, the heaviest articles being placed next to the floor of the canoe.

Profound respect for the tremendous power of fast water and the treachery of back eddies is a very important element in canoe safety. Conditions are so very variable in this connection that I can hardly offer any specified rules. Realize clearly beforehand exactly what you are getting into and know with certainty that you are capable of handling the situation. This is especially applicable when one cruises unfamiliar waters. Otherwise, leave them severely alone.

The canoeist who rides safely down a bad stretch of rapids is the one who either through previous experience or a preliminary survey from the shore knows his waters. He knows that a certain vicious back eddy is capable of catching the stern of his craft and rolling it over like a log, or he realizes that a split in the current around a certain boulder means that he make special efforts to keep the craft headed straight downstream at this point; for if the bow is guided by one current and the stern is suddenly caught by the other, there will be a crash.

Careful study of this sort is applicable to all sorts of canoeing waters from the roughest to the smoothest. For example, if you are idly floating down-stream, approaching a spot where a large uprooted tree has fallen across the stream, leaving only a narrow passageway near one bank, there is an excellent chance of becoming entangled in and capsized by this tree, in case you do not realize the swirling tendency of fast water.

The knack of acquiring a workable knowledge of varied water conditions is by no means difficult. For the most part it is a combination of close observation and common sense. Unlike the skillful tricks of the Northwoodsman, this does not require a lifetime in the learning. But first, last, and all the time one must possess a profound respect for the tremendous power of fast water.

Stepping out of a canoe — using paddle both as brace and support

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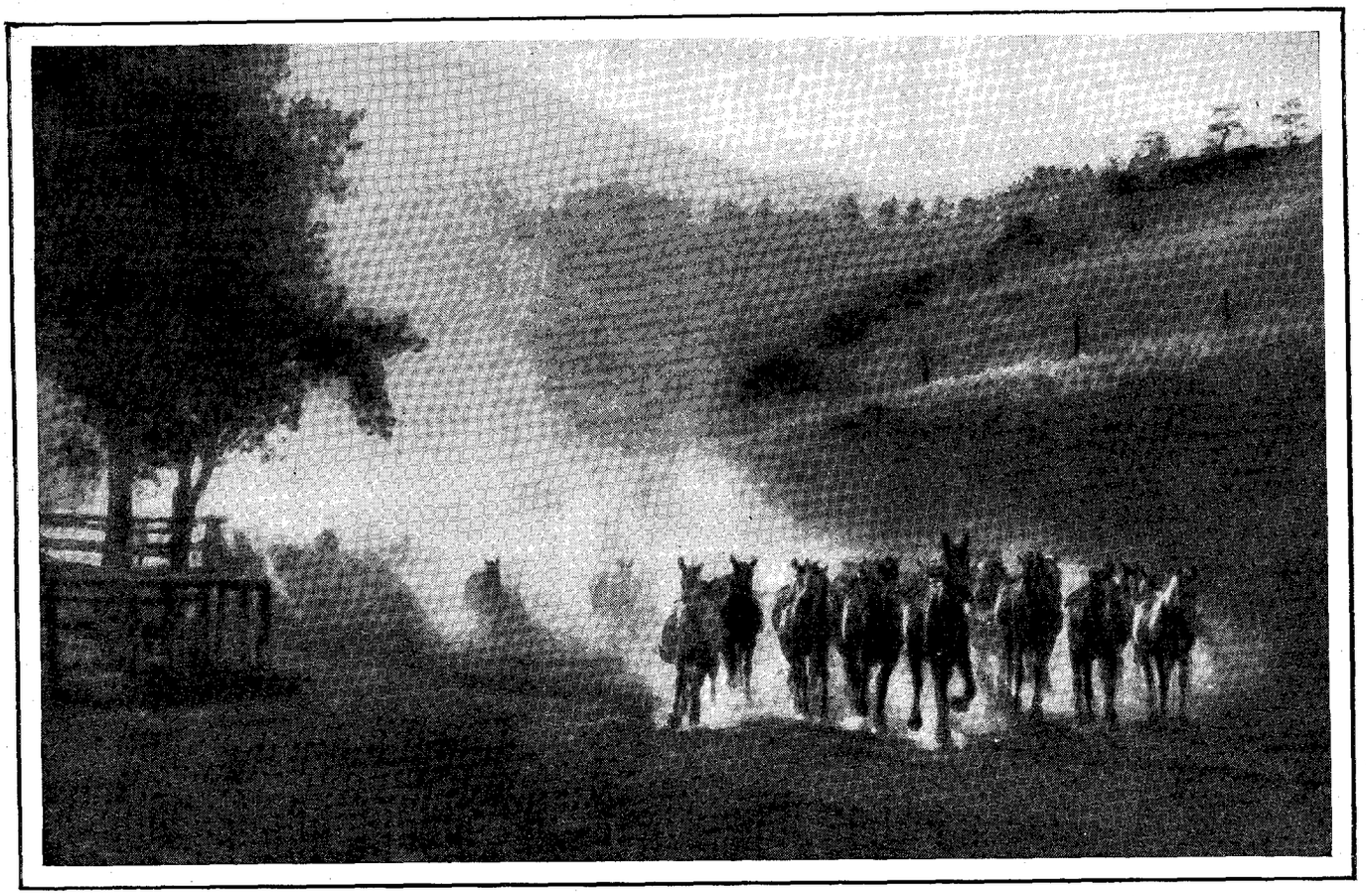

When the corral gates are swung open at sundown

"—Sez the Corral Boss at a Dude Ranch"

By ARTHUR DAILEY

IT'S always been a puzzle to me why the folks who answer the call of the great outdoors by spending their vacation on a dude ranch do not try to "savvy" a horse before swinging into a saddle—as a matter of fact, most of them are lifted into it.

They get an instructor to show them how to come back slow on a golf ball, loft one over the net, when to double a one bid, and how to mah-jong with the seven deadly twins. No matter what their game is, they want to play it as it ought to be played. And that's right. But this same crowd, without asking the how from any one, will crawl on a Western cow-pony and ride him according to some perfectly original method that's liable to break their necks (the dudes', not the horses') and in a way that no self-respecting cow-pony likes to be ridden. And that isn't playing the game as it ought to be played.

Of course we aren't picking on you as the wrong example. You might be a "fork-ked" rider. But just let's suppose—just to give me a chance to talk—that you don't know anything about a Western horse. You admit it, and you'd like to know about the *healthiest* method by which a cow-puncher conducts himself around a cow-pony.

THE Western horse is a fussy beast and likes to have even Eastern dudes play the game in the time-honored way. Mr. Dailey sets down some of the rules of the game in plain language that even the Easterner can understand.

Now, for safe and comfortable riding, the first thing to master is the approach. Walk up to your horse slowly, and from the left side, if possible. If he is tied, lead him a few paces before attempting to mount. Then take the reins and a handful of mane in the left hand—so that the bit fits snug, but not tight against his mouth—stand close to the horse near his left shoulder with your back or left side nearest his head, look across the saddle, put your left foot in the stirrup, grab the saddle horn in your *right* hand, and *step up* and swing in the saddle. That stepping-up part is the easiest and the safest way to get on a horse.

If the horse has a desire to get going before you get your foot in the stirrup, shorten the left rein a trifle. That will tend to keep him in a circle, but it will keep him in one place until you get on. And after you're on, walk him a little ways to get the kinks out of his muscles before breaking into a trot.

It's bad medicine trying to get on a horse facing the way he is headed and grabbing the horn with the *left* hand. If the horse should become frightened, he'll take you with him, but not in the saddle. Your foot will get caught in the stirrup and you'll be dragged along the ground behind a mighty frightened and a mighty hard kicking horse.

No one wants to get kicked, and the

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best way to avoid that is to stay away from a horse's hind legs. Any horse *can* kick, but some folks absolutely refuse to believe it until they are converted in an instant, or rather with one big whang! Then they are certain that a horse's hind legs work fast, with perfect accuracy and an uncanny judgment of distance. If you must walk behind a horse, get as close to him as you possibly can. Then he can't kick, only push. And when you do walk behind him, let him know about it by rubbing your hand down his hip. Or sing a song or dance a jig—but do something.

Another way to get in wrong with your mount is attempting to put on a slicker or coat without getting out of the saddle. Try a stunt like that, and you'll have a muddy walk back to the ranch—if you're able to. And your horse will probably be gossiping with the rest of his breed in the corrals long before you arrive. Besides, it's poor form and averse to Western etiquette to start out as an equestrian and end up as a pedestrian.

The old unfenced range of yesterday is to-day cross-hatched with wire fences. That means gates, and more gates. And in turn it means dismounting and leading your horse through. To lead your horse turn your back to him and pull gently on the reins. He'll follow. Never face him and try to pull him through, unless you want to carry a broken bridle back to the ranch on foot. A fellow once told me that Daniel exercised perfect control over the lions by looking them in the eyes. Maybe so. But horses aren't lions, and I doubt if they ever heard of Daniel. So lead your horse; don't attempt to hypnotize him.

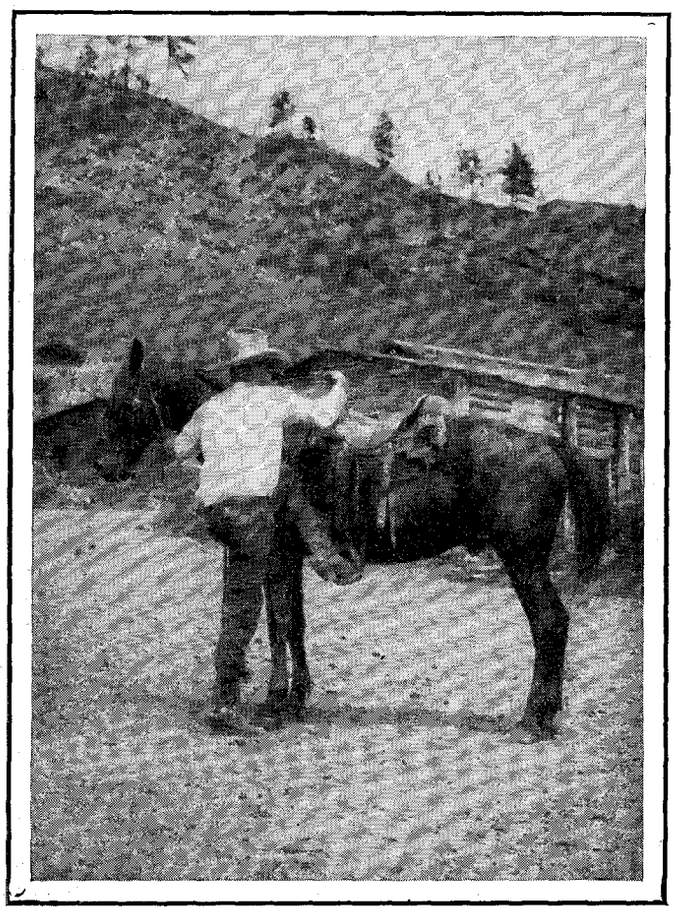
If you're with a crowd of people, insist that they wait until you have closed the gate and mounted. A cow-pony is a sociable little creature—although some say he is ornery—and he likes to stay in a group. If the others ride ahead, he'll be eager to join them, and you'll have your hands full trying to get back in the saddle, while he'll be dancing something that won't be a pavan.

The business of dismounting—willingly—should be done with as much caution as mounting. And maybe more so, as a horse after being ridden is generally excited and is liable to bolt before you are safely out of the saddle. To dismount reverse the process of mounting. That is, *step down* or swing down to the same position you were in when you started to mount. But be absolutely certain that the left foot doesn't stick in the stirrup when the right foot touches the ground. If you want to scare a cow-puncher out of his Western drawl, just let him see you trying to pull your left foot out of the stirrup while the other one is on the ground. To guard against any accident that *might* happen when dismounting, rest the weight of the body in the stirrup on the ball of the left foot as you start to step down. And never release your hold on the saddle horn or slack or let go of the reins while dismounting.

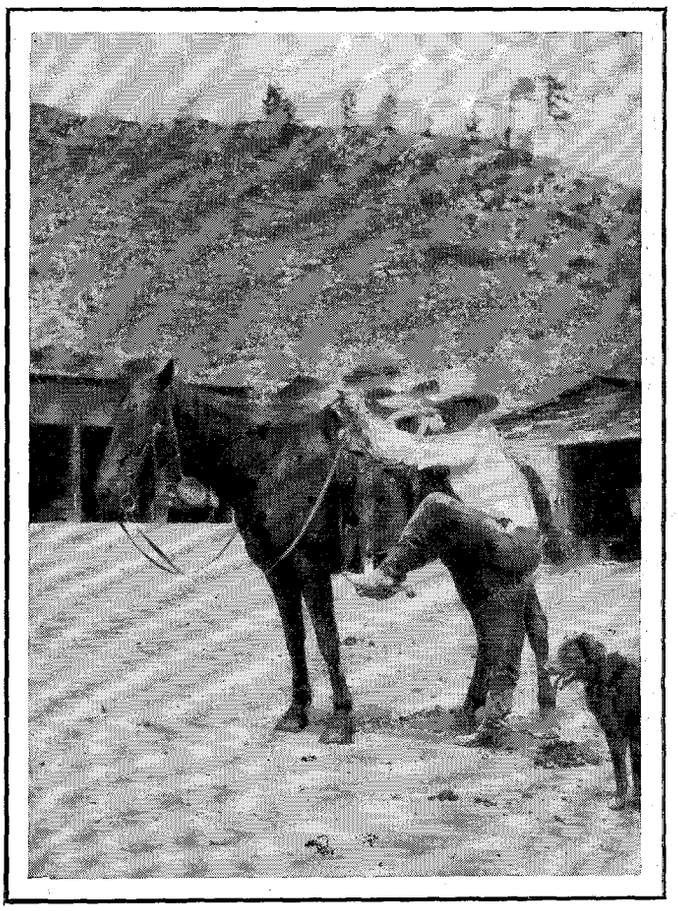
The cow-ponies of the modern dude ranches aren't as vicious as some of the Western story writers would lead us to believe. Most of the horses that the dudes ride are plumb gentle. They are broken for safe riding and made accustomed to the usual aids, although they haven't the slightest idea what the words "whoa" and "get up" mean. They are not gaited animals. They'd never get a ribbon at a horse show. They haven't any particular blood strain. They are just plain, common, ordinary, every-day sure-footed "hosses" that can be depended upon to carry a rider any place—along the narrowest trails and over the roughest country.

But please remember, even though a cow-pony will go almost any place, it is not a flivver. You can run a flivver up and down hills, across fields, through creeks, and when it begins to heave and quiver throw a gallon of water in its radiator and drive on, and when it goes dead on you bring it back to life with a monkey-wrench. But you can't do that with a horse.

Besides, a horse has a little pride.



The correct way to mount



The incorrect way to mount

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Platforms of the People

TO indicate more clearly what some of the people desire in the form of platforms the tabulated returns are being arranged according to party preference. The table on pages 696 and 697 represents a substantial number of ballots received from all parts of the country. It tells its own story to the reader who scans it with the idea of gauging the thought, not of the electorate as a whole, but of a fair part of the thinking public. For it must be remembered that there has been no attempt to canvass the entire voting population. The editors of The Outlook desire to show their readers, and through them the political leaders, the majority opinion of representative and influential citizens in all sections. In this respect the plan is proving successful.

The ballots as they are returned are arranged in groups by party and the section of the country whence they came. For this purpose the United States has been divided in a rather unusual manner, as one may see by the following key, which should be used for reference purposes.

The Coast Industrial Section includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The Central Industrial Section includes Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and West Virginia.

The Southern Section includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Central Agricultural Section includes Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Wyoming.

The Mountain Section includes Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The Pacific Section includes Washington, Oregon, and California.

With this in mind, and further considering the fact that the so-called labor element is unfortunately not expressing its opinion in numbers proportionate to its actual voting power, one finds that the entire country is of one mind on a majority of the issues which must eventually become of National importance. For example, the West stands solidly with the East on immigration and agricultural policies—which is rather surprising in itself. One fails to find in the hundreds of ballots from agricultural sections any overwhelming opinion regarding measures for farm relief. Party lines are not closely drawn, except on the question of the League of Nations. There the Democrats are generally in favor of the United States becoming a member. And that is all. Elsewhere Republicans, Democrats, and Independents have similar ideas. Almost without exception Secretary of State Hughes's present foreign policies are indorsed, regardless of party.

Another thought for the politicians who would place various sections of the country apart from each other is the very apparent interest in immigration. Everywhere, it seems, there is an active feeling toward further restrictive measures. Likewise the Mellon plan for tax reduction is generally indorsed. Western Democrats favor it equally with the Republicans.

Of interest, too, is the fact that the majority of Independents are former Republicans. One begins to believe that there has been considerable defection from Republican ranks in all parts of the country. Yet those same Independents invariably indorse the same platforms as the Republicans, and, further, they take extra precautions to state that they desire to see Coolidge elected President. One finds a majority of the Independents desirous of retaining in office Secretaries Hughes and Mellon.

Everywhere Congress is the subject of censure. It may not be unreasonable to conclude that Congress comes nearer to being discredited in the minds of thinking people throughout the country than at any other time in history. The reason is obvious. There is rarely a ballot which does not condemn the increasing interference of the Government in private affairs, in business, and State and home management. The voters seem to have concluded that Congress has fallen into the evil habit of minding everybody's business excepting its own. That thought is clearly indicated from all party adherents and independent voters.

One finds hundreds of opinions reflecting the signs of the times. Even those few persons who desire a change in the prohibition laws assert that the law must be enforced, that the growing disrespect for law must be curbed. The West is more generally favorable toward prohibition than the East, though in all the sections the indorsement is found. There is no comparison between the wets and drys. The drys have it.

Nowhere is there indorsement of the Ku Klux Klan or the bonus planks. Nor do the people in any section desire Federal price fixing. The thought is to take the Government out of business and keep it out. Politicians and foreign statesmen who have been busily explaining that the United States would cancel all foreign debts were it not for some interested group here or there will be shocked to learn that the entire country is against such cancellation. There again one finds National solidarity of thought on most questions, foreign and domestic.

An interesting side-light on National issues is found in the opinions of teachers, students, and economists. While opinions vary, there is a tendency on the part of teachers, students, and economists, clergymen, lawyers, and doctors, to favor nationalization of industry, particularly the coal mines. Business men generally are against it.

There are scores of ideas set forth showing the state of mind in various parts of the country. Scores of persons in widely scattered districts express similar ideas. They would have, for example, a recess of Congress for ninety days. Then others would have the oath of office read in both houses of Congress daily. They would have a National law fixing standards for parochial and private schools similar to those of the public schools. In all these institutions they would have daily reading of the oath of allegiance to the flag. The reading of the Bible they would make compulsory in all schools daily.

Others with more cynical conclusions would compel all Congressmen and Senators to pass an intelligence test, cut down the number of office-holders, and raise their salaries so that worth-while men might run for office. By and large, the Independents are for Coolidge, Hughes, and Mellon in their respective positions. There is no criticism of these men in any of the ballots examined thus far. There is deep feeling against bureaucracy.

There is no difference of opinion among men and women returning ballots; and one finds that the women, while in the minority thus far in returning ballots, have the same clearly defined ideas on what is best for the country at large. If the reader were able to analyze a thousand ballots from all the sections, he would discover the refreshing and stimulating fact that in every quarter there is a desire to retain American standards of living, shut out everything undesirable, whether it be an alien human or an alien institution, and to continue to build up this country according to our traditional American ideals.

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Weekly Recapitulation of Ballots for
The Platforms of the People

Figures show percentage based on number of ballots received

	Republican App'd	Ign'd	Cond'd	Democratic App'd	Ign'd	Cond'd	Independent App'd	Ign'd	Cond'd
I—TRANSPORTATION									
1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads.	78	12	10	48	19	33	61	24	15
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads	19	14	67	15	20	65	25	47	28
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction.....	23	22	55	43	22	35	28	34	38
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act.....	51	36	13	39	42	19	36	45	19
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, shippers, and public.....	9	15	76	20	22	58	21	19	60
II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF									
1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation	42	27	31	49	27	24	41	30	29
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives..	41	24	35	49	18	33	40	25	35
3. Federal purchase of wheat.....	5	49	46	24	17	59	9	22	69
4. Price fixing of staple farm products.....	8	16	76	28	22	50	9	21	70
5. Further extension of farm credits.....	49	26	25	51	29	20	48	23	29
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways	73	16	11	62	29	9	75	18	7
III—TAXATION									
1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan.....	88	6	6	51	30	19	72	11	17
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan.....	7	26	67	30	37	33	17	31	52
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use...	35	46	19	28	39	33	47	34	19
IV—TARIFF									
1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law	52	25	23	19	31	50	31	34	35
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs....	60	29	11	47	33	20	60	24	16
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision	16	30	54	28	45	27	17	60	23
V—BONUS									
1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans	17	4	79	42	8	50	23	8	69
VI—PROHIBITION									
1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service...	88	3	9	84	3	13	82	11	7
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act.....	27	9	64	35	13	52	19	16	65
VII—GENERAL WELFARE									
1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women	68	15	17	69	12	19	75	9	16
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry.	89	4	7	78	6	16	85	10	5
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law.....	77	11	12	29	24	47	69	15	16
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau	62	35	3	52	28	20	48	29	23
VIII—EDUCATION									
1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education	58	8	34	77	8	15	61	19	20
IX—IMMIGRATION									
1. Registration of aliens	92	4	4	73	8	19	87	10	3
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction	55	42	3	46	12	42	42	23	35
3. Further restriction	77	11	12	69	14	17	68	20	12
4. Less restriction	9	66	25	9	26	65	8	32	60
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure.....	63	36	1	87	7	6	97	2	1

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	Republican App'd Ign'd Cond'd	Democratic App'd Ign'd Cond'd	Independent App'd Ign'd Cond'd
X—PREPAREDNESS			
1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament.	90...2...8	72..13..15	73..14..13
2. Extension of Air Service	79..12...9	72..13..15	78..12..10
XI—AIR MAIL			
1. The further development of air mail service	78..12..10	73..12..15	77..12..11
XII—LABOR			
1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board	67..18..15	59..26..15	58..26..16
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes	9..22..69	13..39..48	21..31..48
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines	28..14..58	40..23..37	37..21..42
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies	57..27..16	40..46..14	47..37..16
XIII—KU KLUX KLAN			
1. Programme of Klan	15..32..53	38..24..38	11..38..51
XIV—SUPER-POWER			
1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission	53..16..31	49..21..30	58..21..21
XV—MONEY			
1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor	13..16..71	14..33..53	21..32..47
XVI—CONSERVATION			
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If you plan to co-operate in this poll of the Platforms of the People, but have not yet sent in your ballot, please send it in at once. The closing date is April 30. Address: The Editors of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Lissa in the Garden

By BERNICE L. KENYON

Now the sun and rain I wear
Lightly resolute
In the autumn-time to bear
No man knows what fruit;

No man knows if any at all
Shapes within this bloom,
Or if fragrant petal-fall
Marks its finished doom;

No man knows, nor wastes a word
Of his asking breath. . . .
I wait silent, deeply stirred
Now, by life and death.

Old Burnings

By JIM SMILEY

OLD burnings are found, alas! in all the big woods. Some were caused by natural means, as lightning setting fire to a dead stub, which burned till the leaves were dry and the flames could run. Most of the fires, and always the worst ones, could be traced to the carelessness or indifference of human agencies—as smokers, those who leave fires burning in camps, or the failure of railways to provide fire patrols. No part of a wilderness appeals more to me than burnings, whether still smoldering or nearly grown up to green timber again.

Probably I like burnings because they are, acre for acre, more apt to reward a hunter of deer or bear or grouse than any other woods section in the autumn open season. And in winter I noticed long ago that the fur-bearers on their hard, hungry rounds generally skirt close to these open places. Thus I have come upon and killed many deer and trapped much fur along the fringes of the Pine Plains, the Big Burn in Wilmurt, the Old Apple Tree Clearing on Little Black Creek, and at other openings so small that they have no names that we woodsmen all know.

Of all Adirondack deer country, I suppose the Pine Plains, in Red River Basin, is about the best, or was before everybody went in there looking for the big bucks that lie asleep in the green timber and hardwood islands which escaped the fire back in the '50s, or whenever the fire was. The fire started down near the Natural Dam on Moose River, burned up the river and up Red River, following the stream, and up all the spring brooks and runs, till forty or fifty square miles were burned over, in a shape like a palm and many misshapen fingers.

In places the very ground was burned down to gravel and rock. In others only the skim of dead leaves was destroyed, and where the worst flames raged pine and other evergreens were stripped to gaunt stubs, a few of which remain standing, gray demons in the moonlight, now. Soon briers grew in scattered clusters in the opening, moss and lichens stretched over bare stone, and many kinds of ferns grew luxuriantly. Before the stones were cold deer were licking hardwood ashes for the salt, and later enjoyed the cool summer breezes in boulder shadows and the comfort of islands of living timber.

Saplings had appeared in the deadening when I tramped, a boy trapper, into this clearing of fire for the first time. A huge buck reared from his bed, and I shot him with a 57-caliber slug from a rim-fire carbine. Then I knew old burnings were good country!

I trained a bird dog to point deer up wind. I kept his skill secret, and rival hunters of hounding days marveled at my still-hunting skill! Then I guided, using deer hounds to drive old burning bucks, does, even fawns in the blue down Moose River for sports on the runways at the Natural Dam, Pine Tree Point, the Line, and as far down as the Big Rock, Gorge, and Canachagala Stillwater burning. Good old days! We killed "everything." We often left shoulders and ribs for the jays rather than carry in the dead-weight of red meat. I carried out a hundred pounds of jerked venison every trip, and one autumn I had 311 pounds to sell. Well, we know better now.

Old Man Coudry gathered the hides we threw away to make chamois skins. He had 147 ready to carry out and a hundred rawhides ready to work up when I came by after the deer-hunting season ended. He showed me how to make chamois, and as meat hunter over on West Canada for a log camp I dressed 107 skins, after selling the meat. Coudry's deer were all killed at the Pine Plains and Little Plains, by hunters hounding them.

I hunted up Red River, and didn't get a shot at a lot of deer I saw till suddenly they left brush up a gully in open ferns, probably eighty deer in all. They looked like a flock of lank, sheared sheep. They were from ten to twenty rods distant, and I could see the big antlers waiting for my pick. I opened on the best ones I could see as they ran. With my nine shots I dropped nine good bucks. I was just a greedy boy, of course. And, besides, every deer with horns was sold before it fell to hunters near by who couldn't kill their own game—three parties who were camped along Moose River, one in tents below the Gorge, the others in log cabins up the Natural Dam stillwater. I scattered the deer, and took a poor sport to each one. My scale ran from $5 to $25, according to the sport and the head, and they dragged in their own deer, to brag about their great marksmanship that day! Like lots of other woodsmen, I don't kill game for others now. We nearly ruined a great game country, not knowing what we did.

Choke and black cherries brought black bears to the burnings, where I found them snuffling up the acid fruit like hogs rooting in the leaves. One morning, rolled in my waterproof canvas tarpaulin and a woolen blanket, I heard that sound by my camp-fire ashes on Otter Brook at the Little Burning. It was a yearling bear eating bacon rinds, and I killed him

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at eight-foot range. He had eaten a peck of wild cherries.

The fires ran swiftly through evergreen timber, but died away along hardwood flats, so beechnut mast was usually close to the open scar. All runways come to the old burnings; deer coming for grass, bears for fruit, grouse for brushy opens and tender buds and seeds, and squirrels for their share of eatings. Even hares live in the heavy briers of burnings. After these came the hunting fur-bearers—the fox, cat, and weasel tribes.

I have seen a pekan, or fisher, shift his runway more than two miles to include the edge of a growing-up burning. A vixen takes her pups to burns and slashes, where food is cheap in exertion. The snaky course of ermines follows the edges of old burnings in and out the brush and brier patches in summer or winter. Even mink circle up from the brooks, and the dark-timber-haunting marten come down to old burns occasionally.

One time I followed a lynx for miles as he tracked along, just a rod from the Pine Plains burning edge, up and down the gullies, never in the open, always a jump from it. And I have watched a run-wild domestic cat still-hunting for an hour in ferns, raspberry and blueberry brush—a savage gray shadow of gaunt famine.

There, too, hunt peregrines, owls, shrikes—all the hungry flesh-eaters.

The Little Burning in Otter Brook Valley is nearly grown up, with golden-yellow birches, black slender cherries, and tall conical evergreens. Ferns and tawny grass claim only four or five of the hundred acres that are burned over, and some of the second-growth beeches now bear nuts. Here two brooks come into the main stream, and all the runways and trails converge across or near the opening. My old trap line skirts it; the fishing and hunting camp trails cross it; deer runways come down from Old Goldie's Mountain and three other ridge points; two pekan, an otter, several mink, local ermine, and all the bears come to it as they pass that way; and I was watching there one noisy, dry autumn day when I could hear a squirrel jump a hundred yards distant, and a rustle down the hardwood drew my eyes.

There, ten feet distant, was a four-point buck, who had walked up behind me in a soft spring gully. The moment I turned he jumped eighteen feet, and I emptied my 45-90 as he scudded, unscathed, for safety. That night my meat-hungry companions, eating a few dry crusts of bread, drove me out to sleep in the frosty comfort of a few boughs and a deadwood fire, for they recognized the roar of my rifle.

I've seen a bear and her two cubs, a

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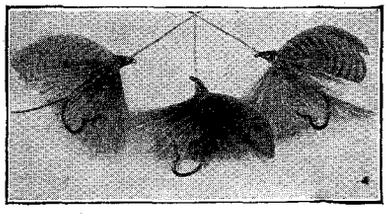

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vixen and her eight pups, a grouse and her nine chicks, and a doe with her red fawn all at once in the Wilmurt Burn, when I had left good Black River trout fishing just to see the big fire slash. And I have been so sleepy in the autumnal sunshine that I pulled my hat over my eyes to slumber, when I was the mainstay or dependence for meat of a hungry camp of sports. I must have something in common with foxes and deer, which sleep in such places!

On Indian River is an obscure burning, just coming virgin forest again. I fear it. The fire swept a knoll, now covered with birch and cherry of large size. Hemlocks and spruce are thick and low-branched there. I was slipping along there, in the '90s, when a bullet slapped through my hat into a tree ahead of me. The shot followed. I threw myself down as a repeater's lever rattled behind me and two more bullets plowed through the thick hardwood two or three feet above me, one of the bullets hitting a limb and tumbling with a wicked scream.

Some fool was shooting at me. I was frightened, angry, and longed for revenge. I had murder in my heart for a minute, as I tried to see who was doing all that shooting. Then I saw him, gun ready, sneaking and grinning and coming. He thought he had killed game! I pulled my rifle around, aimed, and let go. He heard what I had heard then. I put a bullet through his rifle stock, and as he yelled, dropping his gun, I emptied my repeater, while he ran for life down a half-mile grade. He jumped twelve to fifteen feet every leap he made. He told his friends somebody mistook him for a deer and was crazy with buck fever. He left the woods the next day. His rifle, a 25-35, was a beauty, and I used it for years, but I put a new stock in it, as my bullet had spoiled the pistol grip. At that, he escaped pretty cheaply, for lots of men, if shot at, are apt to shoot back, if not to kill, at least to break an arm. I always was nervous in that old burning, remembering that first bullet's whimpering through my hat and its slapping splash in the timber.

No two burnings are alike. The big fire on Black River left a land bare, down to the granite, but in five years it was impenetrable blackberry briers, where deer, bear, and small animals reveled all summer long. I've picked two twelve-quart pails full of blackberries there in two hours—berries as large as my thumb joints, as sweet with native sugar as could be. Such pies as I made of them! And, canned for sauce, they enriched my trap-line cabins all winter. That old burning is growing up so fast that I know it will not last open a quarter as long as the Pine Plains fire country, some of which will be open ferns when the Black River burn will be in tall trees.

In summer the old burnings are hot; in winter the winds blow cold across their open spaces; they are hard to traverse if half grown up, as snow arches over briers, which let snowshoes through, and black flies torment a man in the summer swelter. Except for a few weeks in the autumn, old burnings are hardly worth the trouble of a visit, but I find it hard to resist the inclination to turn from trail or stream and go into them.

By night or by day, in rain or snow, in sunshine or moonlight, the burnings offer spectacles and scenes that linger longer than many one would expect to remember more vividly. I presume it is because of the feeling of tragedy brooding in the gaunt stubs, the weeds that veil the scar without hiding it, and the call of game, fur, or at least of berries to be had there.

I was in the Black River burn when the rain fell on the ashes, putting out the last smoldering coals. The downpour was heavy. The water ran into the stream courses and the living brooks caught the outrun, whereupon the trout in the streams, which somehow had survived the heat, turned up and died. The leachings were full of lye from the ashes, which instantly killed all the fish—a terrible tragedy from which the streams did not recover in many years.

Grass fires running through old pastures and over old burns leave blackened acres singed of their weeds. I've seen a woodchuck with his hair all burned ragged and found the nest of a grouse with all the eggs roasted just from the running fire caused by the careless ashes of a woodsman's pipe. In the old days, when I loaded a shotgun with paper wadding, I saw a fire start from the shreds in dry leaves where I shot a rabbit—but I put it out.

A burning leaves its scar for fifty years, at the best. At the worst, hundreds of years elapse before the wound in the forest is wholly healed and the scar finally grown over. Probably deserts, prairies, and other desolations originate in fires. Few are excusable. Happily, humanity has at last learned the need of massing armies of fighters against forest conflagrations, ready at any time to march against the flames with adequate weapons. But one wonders how many ages will elapse before the old burns even in the Adirondacks will be planted to young evergreens, hastening the return of virgin timber? I'm not afraid of living to see the day when I cannot find old burnings to assuage my instinctive longing and curiosity regarding them.

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The Book Table

Emily Dickinson[1]

A Review

By Ethel Parton

"I SMILE when you suggest that I delay to publish, that being foreign to my thought as firmament to fin," wrote Emily Dickinson in 1862 to her new friend and critic Colonel T. W. Higginson; nor was any poem of hers published with her consent during her lifetime. After her death her manuscripts were found in an old bureau, together with careful packets of her friends' letters, all alike labeled to be burned. Burned the letters were, but at the destruction of the poems her nearest and dearest revolted and disobeyed, sustained in their decision by the one casual utterance in which during her whole life Emily had shown that the desire for fame so much as drifted through her mind. To her brother's wife, the "Sister Sue" who was her friend and confidant, she had once written in her early twenties:

"Dear Sue: I like your praise because it knows. If I could make you and Austin proud some day a long way off 'twould give me taller feet."

Shy, sensitive, deeply loving, timid in everything but the adventures of the spirit, having twice suffered cruel grief, once in a misplaced love, again in the death of the father she worshiped, Emily Dickinson after this second sorrow never set foot outside her home except to flit like a white moth about the porch in the summer dusk, watering the plants that always bloomed and flourished magically under her care.

It is hardly strange that this curious double seclusion, literary and personal, should, with the passing of time, have deflected attention from other aspects of her character less conspicuously peculiar and more important; nor possibly even—though the letters already published or any real acquaintance with the poems themselves should have sufficed to correct such an estimate—that it should have given rise to an impression that her personality was morbid, neurotic, self-immured in shadows.

The new and admirable "Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson," edited by her niece, Martha Dickinson Bianchi, appears at a time, forty years after Emily's death, when not only is the fame to which she was indifferent securely established, but she is accorded a higher rank than ever before and there is a marked revival of interest in her work and character, both in England and America. The completed and enhanced portrait the book presents is of perhaps the most

Courtesy Houghton Mifflin Co.

Emily Dickinson

captivating feminine figure in American letters.

An odd word, does it seem, a belittling word, to apply to one so preoccupied with matters deep and high, with life and death, and faith, and immortality? Not so. It is precisely because she was by nature utterly removed from the trivial that her joy in flowers and birds and bees and all things bright and beautiful, her playfulness, her extravagance, her elfish unexpectedness, have so irresistible a charm. Even when she is grave, tragic, profound, or when the sweep of her poetic wing carries her farthest from earth, the reader rarely ceases to be aware, with no sense of poetic enfeeblement thereby, of the exquisite personal quality that is hers. "Half angel, half demon," her friend Samuel Bowles called her; but she was also a good part fairy, with a warm underlying residue of woman. How such a creature ever sprang from an old Amherst family of property, propriety, and piety her biographer cannot explain. The family life was affectionate, intelligent, and pleasing. Emily, different as she was from the rest, found always love and tender consideration; even though her mother often threw up her hands with a helpless "Emily, how *can* you talk so!" and her father sometimes stalked out of the room in silent reproof of her audacities. To the old-fashioned, conventional religious atmosphere she remained always alien in the household and community. She could never understand why God should seem to people "like bears;" at terror, gloom, repression, and rigidity she rebelled. "They are religious, except me," she wrote of her family, "and address an Eclipse every morning, whom they call their Father." She had, even in her lighter moods, a shocking partiality for the devil; if he could but be divested of perfidy, she felt sure he would make a most interesting friend. It is thoroughly to everybody's credit that such differences never marred the happiness of an exceptionally happy home. Emily's own faith in a God nearer to Light than "Eclipse" was deep and assured, but accompanied by no minor certainties of creed. When she withdrew herself gradually into seclusion, it was that she might live her ardent and absorbing spiritual life without petty intrusions:

> The Soul's superior instants
> Occur to Her alone
> When friend and earth's occasion
> Have infinite withdrawn.

But in so doing she freed herself only from obligations from which she felt she had the right to be free. Her love for her family and friends never lessened, and she never ceased expressing it, no less by constant deed and ministration than by word.

She was entrancing to children. Are there fairy aunts as well as fairy godmothers? Surely this Aunt Emily was one. Such letters and poems and goodies, and *no* good advice! Quite the contrary, sometimes. These darkly mysterious directions accompanied a box of sweets: "Omit to return box. Omit to mention you received box. Brooks of Sheffield." And this postscript was appended to a little letter with a verse about a pussy-cat: "P. S. Grandma characteristically hopes Neddy will be a good boy. Obtuse ambition of Grandma's!" And this, slightly more moral, accompanied a saucer-pie: "Dear Ned: You know that pie you stole. Well, this is that pie's

[1] Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson. Edited by Martha Dickinson Bianchi. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $4.

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brother. Mother told me when I was a boy that I must turn over a new leaf. I call that the foliage admonition. Shall I commend it to you? Emily."

To those who know Emily Dickinson only through her poems Mrs. Bianchi's book will be of equal interest from the first page to the last; but to those already familiar with the Letters edited in 1894 by Mabel Loomis Todd (most of which are here reproduced with others added) the chief interest will lie in the Life, which forms the earlier part of the volume. Old Amherst is excellently pictured; so in one or two most amusing chapters is South Hadley, where Emily attended the famous Seminary for a year in the days of Mary Lyon. Emily was an unusual girl, but a gay and normal one. She was pretty and winning, and, though she liked solitude better than most girls and wearied of company sooner, she did not disdain girlish pleasures. Once, having duteously attended the funeral of a remote kinswoman, she slipped away from the graveyard in the company of a dashing cousin and, instead of returning as she came, rode back with him in his buggy, taking a road the longer by seven unnecessary miles. That in those days was a positively startling escapade. She also sent another young man a poetic valentine of such clever and rollicking nonsense that it is amusing even to-day. Her schoolgirl letters to her brother, too, are full of fun and spirit. By contrast, once, at least, she sat on the doorstep at twilight with a girl friend—like how many other hundred thousand other girls!—talking with shy wonder of love and marriage. Emily Dickinson was a charming child, a charming girl, and in a nobler, a lovelier and more shining way the poet and unvowed nun that she became was still charming to the last. Said the friend who knew her best of all: "Fascination was her element. She was not daily bread: she was star-dust. Her solitude made her and was part of her."

The New Books

FICTION

GAY ONES (THE). By Charles Hanson Towne. The Century Company, New York. $2.

Everybody to-day must write at least one novel about the gay set—usually of Long Island. Mr. Towne has written one about Long Island; he takes most of his characters across the sea during the war. It is well done, though not of unusual interest.

POET'S YOUTH (A). By Margaret L. Woods. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

To say of Margaret L. Wood's novel "A Poet's Youth" that it will be most

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enjoyed by those who know and love Wordsworth is certainly praise, though the same statement in its reverse implication, that without such knowledge, judged merely as romance, the book would hardly stand alone is less complimentary. The author's aim is to complete and vitalize for the reader the little-known episode of Wordsworth's life in France, and his relations, depicted as neither light nor willingly lawless, with Annette Vallon. In this her success is greatest where it was least to be expected: in the figure of Wordsworth himself. She shows him awkward, amiable, ingenuous, dreamy, but not unmanly; readily captivated by the pretty Royalist Annette and the fine old Duchess who is her protectress; eager in his enthusiasm for the rosy dawn of French liberty; cruelly disillusioned by the gathering black portent of the Terror. He was back in England and Annette still in France when war broke out between the two countries, and they never met again. It is "Monsieur William" (so called by his French friends, whose tongues were incapable of pronouncing a surname with two w's and a th) who dominates, as he should, the reader's interest.

Who does not instinctively think of Wordsworth as old? A venerable, rapt, poetic figure with a noble brow and eyes uplifted to the mountains? A mild, conservative, rather garrulous old gentleman, dispensing weak tea and conversation to awed visitors at his shrine? But once he was restive, radical, passionate. Now some one who has carefully studied the known facts has ventured this romance of his youth. No doubt there are errors of incident and interpretation. No doubt history is distorted. Inevitably, that is true; but the unassisted imagination of the average person is likely to attain historic truth no more nearly; for the one thing the poet's youth could not have been is vague, remote, unreal, dim, dull, dead. Here at least we meet a credibly young and ardent William Wordsworth, aged twenty-two.

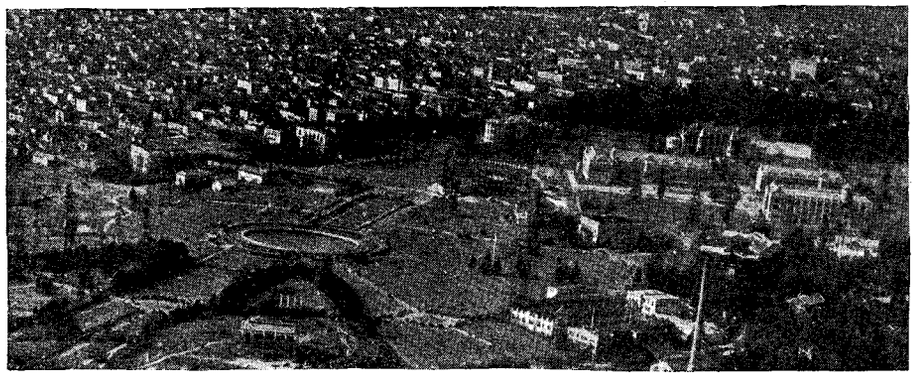
BIOGRAPHY

LIFE OF HENRY FOWLE DURANT (THE). By Florence Morse Kingsley. The Century Company, New York. $3.

The founder of Wellesley College.

FORTY YEARS IN WASHINGTON. By David S. Barry. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $3.50.

The recollections of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, and former Washington correspondent of the New York "Sun" and Providence "Journal." Chapters on the days of the disputed election of 1876; on the era of Blaine, Conkling, Garfield; and on all the Administrations from Cleveland to



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The University of Washington, with its 7,005 students, is the largest in the Pacific Northwest and the second largest west of the Mississippi River. Its 582-acre campus, with a shore line on two beautiful lakes, facing majestic Mt. Rainier, has a scenic setting unparalleled.

Students from every state except two and from fifteen foreign lands are attracted to Seattle by the advanced character of this outstanding institution. The University Summer School has a national reputation. More than 1,000 families have moved here recently to give their children the benefits of training at this University, which is located in a richly endowed and rapidly expanding section, blessed with cool summers and mild winters. These people have learned Seattle offers unusual advantages as a home city.

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Wilson. An entertaining, readable, and good-humored book.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY. By Cosmo Hamilton. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $4.

Memoirs of a writer, soldier, and dramatist. Recollections of English and American notabilities of literature, politics, and the theater of the past fifteen years. An up-to-date autobiography of the kind which to-day is written while the author is still young; breezy, consciously dashing; rather ephemeral, but, on the whole, good fun.

W. H. HUDSON: A PORTRAIT. By Morley Roberts. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

Sympathetic biography of the great writer on nature. The author knew Hudson for fifty years, but writes here of his days in England, as, of course, he did not follow him to South America. The stories of the rescue of three girls in danger of drowning, and of Hudson's vain efforts to secure the release of a wretched owl, kept in cruel captivity, are characteristic of Hudson, and of the high quality of this book.

WOODROW WILSON: A CHARACTER STUDY. By Robert Edwards Annin. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50.

This remarkable book was evidently written and in the press when Mr. Wilson died. It has appeared since his death. The author has tried to avoid and tried to escape the effect of the "unreasonable criticism and unmeasured eulogy" which raged around the subject of his book, and to make a study of his character from his acts, and especially from his utterances. At the end the author declines to pronounce a judgment, but says that Woodrow Wilson's appeal is now to Time.

Deploring and disagreeing with the violent invective used against the war President, and touching only lightly upon the words of those who would place Mr. Wilson among the divinities, the effect of the book is distinctly adverse, and is certain to anger the group of devoted admirers who can bear nothing but laudation. It begins with an account of the Princeton quarrel, which occupies five or six chapters, and is certain to be of especial interest to Princeton men. The rest of the book (of more than four hundred pages) covers the Governorship of New Jersey and the two terms as President.

It is most carefully documented; is cautious and judicial in tone. It is unusual, almost unique, for the care with which it examines and quotes from Mr. Wilson's speeches and state papers. It refers to a number of speeches which have elsewhere been neglected—such as the extraordinary and illuminating address at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the

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spring of 1914, over the bodies of the Marines killed at Vera Cruz.

Mr. Annin writes: "Ultimate judgment of President Wilson as a statesman will pass lightly over many matters for which he was bitterly attacked in the heat of party conflicts. But it may be that his statesmanship will be indicted on graver grounds. For careful study of the record must suggest that Mr. Wilson's great failure lay in this: that as leader of the nation in a most momentous crisis, he failed in moral perception. A historian of repute; a scholar of attainment; a politician of great adroitness; placed in a unique position for truly appraising the portentous issues at stake, he lacked the insight to reach, the moral fiber to lead the nation to, a decision inevitable from the first. When the country called, and Europe appealed for his leadership, he only tardily followed the path long seen by others to be inevitable. That unwelcome conviction which gripped the leading minds of the country during the first months of the Great War, Mr. Wilson only reached after two years of hesitation and vacillation. He failed to be 'wise in time.' During this period he preached and practiced neutrality between right and wrong, either because he failed to distinguish between them, or because, for some reason, he concluded such an attitude advisable."

The reply of Mr. Wilson's admirers to this has been that the President "envisaged" the state of the country, and knew it to be opposed to war. It is clear that Mr. Annin—like many others—believes this to be an unjust aspersion upon the country, which only awaited leadership. And to show that it is, in part, a legend, discovered after the event for the purpose of justifying the President, they can point to Secretary Lane's testimony that as late as February, 1917, Mr. Wilson said that he did not wish either side, either the Allies or Germany, to win the war. Mr. Annin points out, with force, that the tremendous and solemn indictment pronounced against Germany in Mr. Wilson's war message of April, 1917, had been true for more than two years. Mr. Wilson was almost the last man in the country to discover "what the war was about."

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

JAMES JOYCE: HIS FIRST FORTY YEARS. By Herbert S. Gorman. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. $2.

Persons for whose opinions we have respect, but not perfect trust, tell us that James Joyce is a very "significant" and important writer. We have tried to read his "Dubliners" and his "Portrait of the

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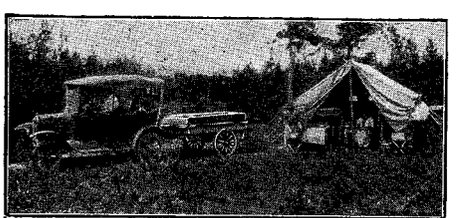

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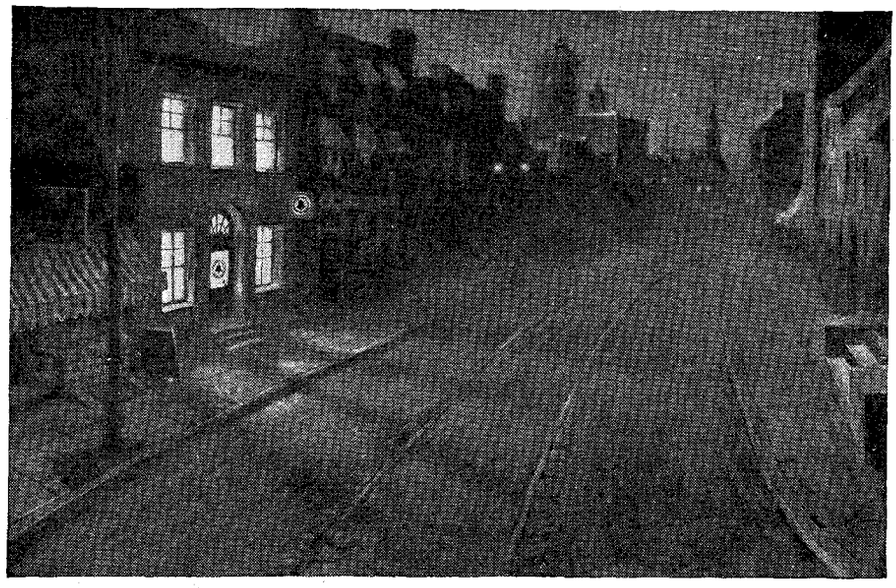

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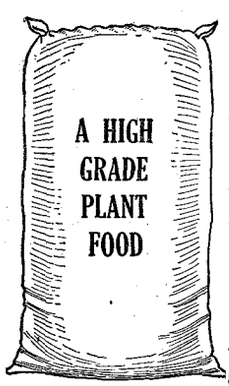

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Artist," and have relinquished the task unconvinced. We have spent a number of hours with "Ulysses," because we have a decided weakness for all kinds of freakish literature. It requires physical strength even to attempt "Ulysses," since it is about the size of the New York telephone directory. A large part of it, fully sixty per cent, is a devastating bore. Part of it is incomprehensible, not to say sheer lunacy. It may mean something; the initiates and the devotees say it does. But what it means may or may not be worth the trouble of translation. A small part of it is rather nauseating nastiness; an experiment in the field which Dean Swift entered many years before Mr. Joyce. It is tolerated and even applauded by some critics because of their timidity; the fear of being reproached for Puritanism has caused them to praise anything which seems likely to shock somebody else. If Mr. Joyce's writings were not sometimes eccentric to the verge of imbecility, and sometimes scatological, would the "younger" critics find in him so much to praise? It is to be doubted.

Mr. Gorman in this book tells us something about Mr. Joyce and much about "Ulysses." His pages about that book make it seem almost reasonable and sane. As comparatively few readers will ever see "Ulysses," it is apparent that Mr. Gorman has done the author a great service. The book has been discussed by some writers who, it may be suspected, have never read it at all. Since it is (as Mr. Gorman admits) a scarce, elusive, and necessarily a hidden book, all these enthusiasms for it, all these recommendations for writers to study it, remind us of an old professor in "The Diary of a Freshman," who told his class to read a certain work on the feudal system, and then added in a vague, helpless way: "We haven't the book in the library, and I believe it is out of print, so I don't think you will be able to buy it anywhere; but it's a singularly perfect exposition of the subject and I strongly advise you all to read it."

Books Received

FICTION

THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. By Liam O'Flaherty. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

VENUS. By Rena Oldfield Pettersen. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $2.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

TEACHING WORK OF THE CHURCH (THE). By the Committee On the War and Religious Outlook. The Association Press, New York. $2.

MISCELLANEOUS

POWER OF AN ENDLESS LIFE (THE). By Henry Hallam Saunderson. The Century Company, New York. $1.25.

STORY OF DETROIT. By George B. Catlin. The Detroit News.

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IDA B. LASCELLES, experienced conductor, 2314 Harrison St., Evanston, Ill., and LILIAS S. BILL, experienced chaperon, 114 E. Walton Place, Chicago. Itinerary on request.

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EUROPE 66 days, $850; visiting eight countries; passports, visas, steamer rugs and steamer chairs included, New York and return. One-cabin steamers Cunard Line. Vacancies limited. Circular No. 70. BABCOCK TOURS, East Orange, N. J.

Europe Next Summer? We offer real service and leadership. Splendid itineraries and first-class hotels. A few good berths left. Write for illustrated folder. The Clark-Son Tours, Venice, Cal.

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FOR SALE In village of BERLIN, CONN. 1½ miles from railway, modern Colonial house in good condition. 15 rooms, bathrooms, electricity and gas. Two minutes from Hartford and New Haven turnpike, 5 from church. Gardener's cottage, 4 acres land largely set to fruit trees. Charming view. For terms, etc., apply at house or write to Mrs. J. B. SMITH, Berlin, Conn.

For Rent, Lakeville, Conn. Berkshire foothills. Attractive summer home on beautiful lake. All improvements. Two-car garage. Golf and tennis within five minutes' walk. $1,800 for season. Address Owner, 134 East 73d St., N. Y. City. Phone Butterfield 5662.

TO LET Madison, Conn. Delightful modern summer home on shaded hill overlooking village. 11 rooms, 3 baths, ½ mile to bathing beach, golf and country club. Write 1,723, Outlook.

MAINE

For Sale on Mt. Desert Island, 9-room house, all modern improvements, garage. Beautiful location. W. C. TAPLEY & Co., 77 Central St., Bangor, Maine.

Riverside Farm Only $1,750

200 Apple Trees; Horse, Cows

Machinery, tools, fodder included; easy living, early independence; easy drive village and R.R.; half mile school; fishing, boating, bathing in river; 73 acres divided loamy tillage, wire-fenced pasture, woodland; 200 apple trees, sugar bush; shaded 6-room house, stable. Owner called away, yours for $1,750 if taken now. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 35 Miller St., Belfast, Me.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. For sale or rent, farm with 10-room house, very desirable location; large water-front. Also cottages to let. Write M. A. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

TO RENT Christmas Cove, Me. Furnished cottage, facing ocean. Wide porches, 6 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights. Season $400. Address Mrs. P. R. Colwell, The Knox School, Cooperstown, N. Y.

OGUNQUIT, ME.

FOR RENT. Furnished cottages for the summer. All modern conveniences. E. S. WARE, 44 W. 10th St., New York City.

RANGELEY LAKES. To let—Charming bungalow, fairly overhanging the water and right on the fall fishing grounds. Living-room 16x30; big fireplace; 5 bedrooms; bath; spring water, gravity flow. LYMAN H. NELSON, 443 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

South West Harbor, Me. 7-room cottage for rent, with garage. About 100 yds. from hotel. Electric light, running water, bath. Write to E. Leon Higgins.

MAINE COAST FARM

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On beautiful river, 10 acres, fine buildings, well furnished; canoe, rowboat, etc. 9 miles from best lake fishing in Maine. Ideal place for family with small children.

Rent May to November—$200

For photo and particulars apply

OWNER, 26 East 63d Street, New York City.

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At MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS. New furnished shore cottage to let or for sale. Broad piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate. Wm. H. HAWLEY, Room 148, State House, Boston

Furnished Camp To rent for season

Accommodations for tourists.

Mrs. E. L. BOARDMAN, Sheffield, Mass.

FOR RENT, at South Ashfield, Mass., modern 16-room house, furnished, all conveniences. Delightfully situated, foothills of the Berkshires. Desirable summer climate and neighborhood. Also furnished cottage. Inquire Turnbull, 156 East 62d St., N. Y. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountains Summer home on pine-covered ridge overlooking Mt. Chocorua, Washington, and 30 miles of mountains. Broad meadows surround the house; flower beds and groves of pine. Six bedrooms, four fireplaces, broad verandas, servants' quarters. Garage. Ice and wood furnished. On State road three miles from depot. Address Box 45, Silver Lake, N. H.

BEAUTIFUL Summer Cottage, with bath and running water, directly on Lake Winnipesaukee shore-front; seven rooms, two outside screened sleeping-rooms; fireplace. Write Mrs. CLARA S. YOUNG, 829 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Rental $350.

NEW YORK CITY

New York City—Washington Square district. For rent, June to October, 7-room house, Colonial furniture throughout. Newly remodeled. All improvements. Window screens, porch, electric fans, 2 baths, beautiful library, 35x18. Rental moderate. References required. Norah MacLaren, 63 Washington Sq., South.

Real Estate

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For Rent From June 1. Furnished Cottage with hotel meals and service. Golf. 1 hour from New York City. **Monomonock Inn, Caldwell, N. J.**

Opportunity in the FOREST HILL SECTION of Newark, N. J.

8-room 1-family house. Lot 40 x 110 feet. Parquet floors. All improvements, Model steam heater. Convenient to R.R. station and trolley; within 30 minutes to heart of New York. Price $12,500. Advantageous terms. Apply by letter, Secretary Forest Hill Pres. Church, Newark, N. J., or phone for appointment every day but Saturday 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Branch Brook 4261, other days Branch Brook 1611.

For Sale—NUTLEY, N. J.

HOUSE with 17 rooms, 3 baths, garage. Excellent location. Inquire Butterfield 1276.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks—The Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y. Furnished cottages without housekeeping cares at moderate rentals; meals at the Club. *References required.* Circular on application. John B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, New York.

Adirondacks Comfortably furnished cottage, bath, laundry, piano, porches, shade, garage. 3 months, $275. Furnished camps with bath, $175. Central for touring. A. WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

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"THE KNOLL"

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The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address

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44 Smith Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Lake Champlain at Douglas Bay New bungalows—living-room with 1, 2, or 3 sleeping-rooms—Hotel Douglas grounds. Table board at hotel. Bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Prescott, Gordon & Thomas, Keeseville, N. Y.

Lake Champlain Two shore-front camps for rent, furnished. Sand beach for children. Seven rooms and bath, $375. Ten rooms and bath, $500. C. H. EASTON, Box 1, Scarboro, N. Y.

ESSEX-ON-LAKE CHAMPLAIN For sale, summer estate on Whallons Bay with large lake frontage; 55 acres; 500-tree orchard; residence beautifully and fully equipped and furnished. PRESCOTT, GORDON & THOMAS, Keeseville, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW

TO RENT. On Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, on Lake George

Furnished throughout. 3 bedrooms, large living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Wood, ice, and rowboat included. Terms moderate. For full particulars address 1,149, Outlook.

FOR RENT—On State Road

Fifty miles from Broadway

Beautifully furnished house; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, billiard-room, electric lights, garage. Extensive lawn, gardens, $1,500 for season. Also **cottage** on grounds. $800. Improvements. Inquire EDWARD JOYCE, Agent, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, CHARLOTTE, VT., near BURLINGTON

2 furnished cottages, 10 and 7 rooms; fireplaces; icehouses, garages, boats, 2 and 1 acres. Safe shore for children. $3,700 and $2,000. Mrs. C. A. AUSTIN, 294 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. J.

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REMEMBER Blakewhiting "Authorservice," Branford, Conn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted; to invest $10,000 in summer camp on border of Yellowstone Park. Must be square shooter with nerve. Unless ready for action right now, don't answer, Jack Hamilton, Lakeview, Mont.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY — 200 single sheets, 100 envelopes, nicely printed on Hammermill bond, dark blue ink, postpaid $1.00. Beyond third zone add 10c. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

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CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Institutional executives and assistants. Social workers, secretaries, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. Companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

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HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite K 5842, Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COMPANION, Protestant, young or middle-aged; able to assist with sewing when needed. 4,884, Outlook.

COMPETENT, reliable woman to do cooking and assist with housework in family of four. Good accommodations. One child no objection. Write Mrs. A. L. Brodhead, 317 Bridge St., Catasauqua, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS, mother's assistant, Protestant. Two children, two and four years old. Presbyterian minister's family. Spend summer in Canada. 4,862, Outlook.

WANTED—Protestant governess of refinement, under forty. Competent, pleasing personality, musical, and has had home governess experience. 4,865, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as buyer and caterer in hotel, club, tea-room, or institution. Ten years' experience. Address 4,824, Outlook.

YOUNG MAN, college senior, desires to act as secretary and general aide-de-camp to gentleman or family traveling in Europe this summer. French, typewriting, shorthand. References. 4,837, Outlook.

YOUNG Englishwoman desires post as secretary. Excellent education. Good references. Accustomed to traveling; willing to live abroad. Apply 4,876, Outlook.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG Englishwoman as companion or secretary. Highly educated, good appearance, widely traveled, secretarial training, practical nursing experience, good packer, excellent seamstress. Congenial association with superior family more important than salary. 4,804, Outlook.

ATTENDANT-companion, male, 32, English, refined. Prefer travel. 4,834, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER desires a position where servants are employed. Competent. Will be disengaged May 1. 4,841, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, pianist and teacher, desires position as companion or tutor for summer months. 4,880, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman wishes position as child's nurse, managment of household, or companion for elderly lady; also travel help. Willing, trustworthy. Reference. 4,885, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, managing, experienced, educated, desires position in motherless home where there is other help. Very fond of children. Excellent references. 4,882, Outlook.

MANAGING housekeeper, country or city, full charge catering and servants. Best credentials. 4,863, Outlook.

CARE of motherless household or other big responsibility. References exchanged. 4,861, Outlook.

HOUSEMOTHER—Experienced, capable, well bred. Protestant, American. References. 4,864, Outlook.

CAPABLE, experienced, refined English middle-aged woman would manage widower's home (at liberty May 1), or as companion to elderly lady; unusually successful as child's nurse. Protestant; would travel. Highest references. Mrs. L. Long, 4202 Lafayette St., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED, by daughter of clergyman, position as companion to elderly lady. Exceptional references. Address 4,871, Outlook.

CULTURED woman wishes position as secretary-companion. Experienced traveler. 4,868, Outlook.

TEACHER, daughter of college professor, desires summer position— ompanion or any position of trust. Good traveler, familiar with United States, Canada, and Europe. 4,869, Outlook.

LADY—Courier, companion, secretary, for European trip. French, German. 4,875, Outlook.

CULTURED, refined American young woman desires traveling position, as companion, to Europe. 4,872, Outlook.

WANTED, by graduate nurse, physician's widow, aged forty-eight, position in girls' school, college, physician's office, or as housekeeper in refined home. Capable, congenial, and willing. Highest credentials. Any State. 4,879, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, high references, wants trip to Europe as secretary or companion. English, German. Experienced traveler and buyer. M. J. Vilhouette, 25 Park Ave., New York.

Teachers and Governesses

CULTURED young lady desires position as governess or secretary. Well educated. Will travel. References. 4,850, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position during summer as governess. Music, expression. Highest references. 4,849, Outlook.

COLLEGE junior wants summer work as tutor or athletic director or both. Best references given. 4,852, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—Mother's assistant. Educated, experienced woman. 4,881, Outlook.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, cultured young woman, desires position as tutor or companion with refined family traveling abroad during summer. 4,883, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate, now attending divinity school, desires summer position as tutor or traveling companion. Excellent references. 4,870, Outlook.

YOUNG man, Canadian, university senior, will act as companion-tutor to one or two boys during summer. Athletic. Will travel. Proficient in French. Recently tutor in titled family. References. 4,877, Outlook.

HARVARD senior wishes tutorial or secretarial summer position after graduation, either traveling or sedentary. Best references. 4,878, Outlook.

YOUNG college woman, experienced counsilor, wishes connection with reliable camp. Specialized in swimming. Tact and personality. Address 4,873, Outlook.

GOVERNESS—German, French, English. Excellent teacher younger children. Highest credentials. 4,886, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

GENEALOGICAL quests; heraldry. Miss Elisabeth Hard, Englewood, N. J.

By the Way

MANY readers have answered the inquiry in this column in our issue of April 9 as to the verses called "The Snowbird's Song." One subscriber says that the poem appeared in "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet," Vol. III, published in New York by D. Austin Woodworth about 1854. "The song is given there with the music, both poetry and air being by Francis C. Woodworth, the editor." Other readers first saw the verses in a book entitled "Songs for the Little Ones at Home," published by the American Tract Society in the '50's. Words and music also appear in "The Franklin Square Song Collection," No. 1. Other readers found the poem in McGuffey's "Third Eclectic Reader" (1879). Our thanks are due to many subscribers who transcribed "The Snowbird's Song," which is too long to reprint here.

A Bowery clothing store starts off an announcement with this colloquialism:

SNAPPY CLOTHES

and follows with this super-dignified assertion:

THIS BUSINESS WAS BUILDED ON THE GROUNDWORK OF QUALITY

A curious advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the New York "Times." It was printed with all the embellishments of a double "box" and display type:

MR. CROWLEY
PLEASE WRITE,
WIRE OR PHONE
MR. DOUGLAS
AT PITTSBURGH

An alluring picture of slavery days on a large Georgia plantation is drawn in "Memoirs of a Southerner," by Edward J. Thomas. The industrious slave on this plantation seldom worked after the noon hour, it is affirmed, for by that time his field work with hoe or plow would be done. The slaves could raise chickens for their own use, each family had a garden, and many had boats of their own for getting fish and oysters. "The marshes abounded in raccoons and the woods in 'possums, and nightly the baying of the dogs—their own—would tell you the boys of the plantation were on a hunt. Diamond-backed terrapin were abundant, and one was never brought to our dwelling that the bearer could not get in exchange a 'thrip' (the old-fashioned six cents), or, if he preferred, a ration of bacon or syrup.

"Sundays no work was permitted. At church the slaves were welcome, and on Communion Sundays they all, master and slave, took wine from the same silver cup—the white folks, of course, first. . . . I remember the pleasant rivalry between the Negro men and women to see who would pick the most cotton and hence get the prize—a calico dress or a hat or a pair of Sunday shoes—that father would offer weekly to the one who picked the most cotton. The picking season then was very long, the cotton would not open until October, and the fields would be white until after Christmas."

From the "American Legion Weekly:"

"I see Mr. and Mrs. Coogan are erecting a magnificent new home."

"The house that Jack built, eh?"

From the "Princeton Tiger:"

Who broke your heart with words untrue?—
Your girl.
And also broke your bank-roll too?—
Your girl.
With sweetest words that e'er were penned
What girl at last will prove your friend
And stick right with you to the end?—
Your sister.

Succinctness is an essential quality in famous phrases, a fact which is emphasized by a correspondent of the New York "Herald" when he asks how Captain Lawrence's dying words, "Don't give up the ship," would sound if he had said, "Do not relinquish the custody and control of the vessel." The quality is inherent in other like phrases, such as, "Lafayette, we are here," "They shall not pass," "The Guard dies, but never surrenders," "England expects every man to do his duty," "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," "No grass grows where my horse has passed," "Providence is on the side of the last reserve," "My terms are unconditional surrender," "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute," "I have only just begun to fight," and, perhaps most famous and most succinct of all, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

A By the Way reader sends this conundrum resurrected from a boyhood note-book:

In flesh and blood I was first bred,
As many more things be.
They took me from my native place
And quite cut off my head,
And made my drink full strong.
I have set kings and kings to war,
And made true lovers glad:
All this I've done and more;
And more I will do still;
Yet nothing have I of myself
But what's my master's will.

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Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Points on Bond Buying

EVERY one knows that in purchasing a bond it is customary to consider certain characteristics belonging to the particular bond which is being considered. On the basis of these characteristics, a decision is made whether or not the bond in question is a suitable investment.

We have before us a circular from a bond house describing an issue of public utility bonds recently offered to the public. A study of this circular shows what points the borrowing corporation emphasizes, and it is reasonable to suppose that the borrower emphasizes those points which the investing public consider most important and about which they require satisfactory information before they can be persuaded to purchase.

A letter from the president of the corporation to the bond houses which are underwriting the issue takes up and explains the various points. In the first place, he tells where the corporation is located, under what laws it is incorporated, and

Building for the Future

SUCCESS is attained only by planning and building for the future—by setting a definite goal in life and striving for it consistently. A part—a vitally important part—of such planning and building is *safe investment.*

Straus Bonds are an ideal investment for those who wish to build a fortune by laying money aside regularly. Buy Straus Bonds, yielding 6 or 6½% interest, reinvest this interest regularly, adding to the investment from current income, and you will achieve an independence.

We suggest that you investigate these sound bonds, which we offer in $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations, to yield 6 and 6½%. Literature explaining Straus Bonds and the STRAUS PLAN will be sent you on request, if you will write for

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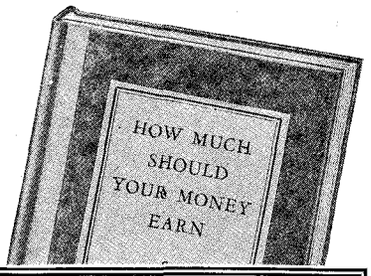

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CERTAIN bonds, because of superlative safety, marketability and other qualities, bring the investor but a very small return. Other bonds pay interest at a rate so high that the careful investor says "They can't be high grade." There is a happy medium every estate builder should seek. The book "How Much Should Your Money Earn?" discusses this matter and gives good rules to follow. A copy will be sent to any investor upon request. Just send your name and address on the coupon below.

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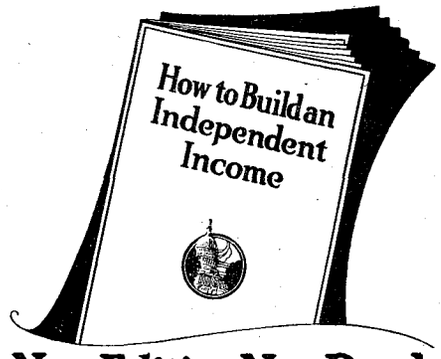
why it was organized. He explains that it owns, and operates or controls, electric power and light, gas, heat, and city railway properties in a large number of the most populous and prosperous municipalities of one of our Middle Western States.

Then he takes up the capitalization of his company, explaining that there are first liens on the properties to the amount of about $35,000,000 of divisional bonds; that means smaller issues, secured by certain specific properties, which in combination go to make up the present organization; then come the First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds now being offered, totaling altogether about $40,000,000. Next there come about $10,000,000 of Sinking Fund Debenture Bonds, followed by $21,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock and about $2,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative participating preferred stock, and, finally, 400,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The president then goes on to say that additional first and refunding mortgage bonds may be issued only to the amount of approximately $7,300,000 for not exceeding in par value the cash cost of additions, extensions, and improvements to the electric generating and distributing systems; for not exceeding in par value 75 per cent of the cash cost or fair value, whichever is less, of additions, extensions, and improvements or new acquisitions; or par for par for the refunding, acquisition, or retirement of divisional bonds, or for the refunding of bonds of other series of the same issue. It is provided that all bonds of this issue, of whatever series, shall be equally secured by the mortgage, and further that no additional bonds may be issued unless earnings for one year shall have been one and three-quarters times the annual interest requirement. The deed of trust also provides for the payment each year of a sum equal to 25 per cent of the gross operating revenues, derived from electric railways and city railways, and 12½ per cent from other utility properties, which funds shall be used for the retirement of underlying bonds or bonds of this issue, or for improvements to the property.

The purpose of the present issue, he explains, is to raise money which will be used in paying for certain additions and improvements and for the retirement of a large number of underlying bonds.

Under the heading "Business and Property," the president states that the corporation has electric generating stations with an aggregate capacity of 256,000 horse-power, and that it distributes electricity to nearly 200,000 customers on a field where the population is over



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700,000, thus indicating the possibility of increased business. He describes the extent of the properties owned, mentions the capacity of the gas and electric plants, mileage of the city railways, the towns they serve, and then enumerates the repair shops, barns, cars, etc., owned and operated.

Next he takes up the question of earnings, and shows that these properties just enumerated earned last year nearly two and a quarter times the annual interest on the total mortgage debt outstanding, and, further, that net earnings increased more than twenty per cent over the year previous. This is exceedingly interesting information for the investor. He then describes briefly how the earnings are derived, what percentage come from electric light, power, gas, and miscellaneous sources other than transportation, and how much, of course, from transportation too. He then states that for over twenty years the principal companies constituting this system have steadily increased in earning power and have paid dividends on their preferred stocks without interruption. This also is extremely interesting and important.

Based on a recent appraisal of the properties, with proper allowances for depreciation, additions, and deductions, their value is considered substantially in excess of the total debt of the corporation and its subsidiaries; the equity for the bonds being issued is represented, of course, by the debenture bonds, the two classes of preferred stock, and the 400,000 shares of common.

How the bonds being issued are secured is the next matter brought to the investor's attention, and the opinion of counsel is quoted to the effect that they are a direct first mortgage upon certain properties and a first collateral lien on others, and that they are also secured by a deposit with the trustee of the s and bonds of certain subsidiaries. of which is designed to show that t security for the bonds exceeds in value the amount of bonds issued and outstanding. In the opinion of the president, the business field of this company embraces an extremely rich agricultural, mining, and industrial center, and it includes in its area more than three hundred municipalities. He states that the entire territory is rapidly increasing its demands for the corporation's services, indicating that there is room for growth, enlargement, and increased earnings, all of which should improve the investment value of the bonds in question.

He then takes up the matter of franchises—an important matter for public utilities. It appears that most of the principal lighting franchises are unlimited as to time, that the electric railway runs almost entirely on private right of way, and that the corporation's relations with the public in the territory it serves are thoroughly satisfactory.

Finally, he states that the management is in the hands of able and experienced men, most of whom have been connected with the properties for many years, and he gives their names.

These statements cover the facts that the investing public have every right to know.

Question and Answer

Q. Please give me some information about the Southern Railway Company development and general mortgage gold bonds due April 1, 1956.

A. These bonds pay interest semi-annually, April and October 1. They are secured by a direct mortgage on 4,316 miles of railway in absolute ownership, subject to mortgage indebtedness at the rate of $31,000 a mile; also secured by collateral lien, through pledge of stocks and bonds, on 1,529 miles; and cover, in addition, 824 miles of road through pledge of leasehold or trackage rights. The development in recent years of the territory served by the Southern has resulted in quite a gain in the earning power of the property. During the past ten years the company has expended $104,000,000 for additions and betterments, $83,000,000 of which was taken from earnings, only $21,000,000 having been obtained through sale of securities. Earnings for 1923 were the largest in the history of the property, both total operating revenues and net income; the income available for fixed charges amounted to 1.91 times the amount required. The yield on these bonds at present prices is about 5.90 per cent.

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